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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

The weekly newspaper for pharmacy and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical and fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 173

MAY 28, 1960

No. 4189

A Council Report Rejected "DISGUST" AT LACK OF ACTION

THE report of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society on resolutions agreed at the Branch Representatives' meeting in May 1959, was rejected by the 1960 meeting, held in London on May 19.

The chairman of the meeting (Mr. Gwilym Hughes, president of the Society) allowed Mr. M. Gordon, Leeds, to comment on the report after it had been formally approved, because he (Mr. Gordon) had not realised that his correct time for comment was when the report was before the meeting. Mr. Gordon, at the microphone, strongly criticised the Council's replies to the 1959 resolutions. He said that the first resolution on the report, dealing with "apathy of members" should have had added to it the words "and of the Council." He was "disgusted" with the report and could not accept it. Mr. J. E. Jeffery, Southampton, said that many were disappointed with the report and particularly with the Council's reply on public relations—so many branches had supported the motion on that subject at the previous meeting that they had thought something would have been done about it. "But again we have the chronic condition of a committee 'studying the position'—then filing and forgetting it. Has anything been done—and if not, why not?" Mr. E. T. GRIFFITHS, Cardiff, moved rejection of the report because the Council had not done what it had been instructed to do. The Council had not, among other things, reviewed the Charter, as had been specifically requested. The motion was seconded by Mr. R. Nicholas, Cornish Branch, and carried. [Report of the meeting of Branch Representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society, p. 644.]

European Trade

DRUG MANUFACTURERS GET TOGETHER

AT a plenary meeting of the Pharmaceutical Industries' Association (P.I.A.) in the "Outer Seven" area held in Rome on May 9, Mr. E. Junod, Switzerland, who was in the chair, was re-elected President of the Association for 1961. The Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry was represented by Messrs. H. W. Palmer (president), C. C. Stevens, A. Duckworth (secretary) and J. M. Kirkness (deputy secretary). The meeting discussed reports of collaboration with the corresponding organisation of pharmaceutical industries in the European Economic Community (*Groupement International de l'Industrie Pharmaceutique* —

G.I.I.P.) on such matters of common interest as health legislation, patents and trade marks, social security systems and legislation governing the supply of medicines. At a joint meeting of G.I.I.P. and P.I.A., under the chairmanship of the G.I.I.P. president (Mr. Vekemans, Belgium) on May 10, there was a useful exchange of information and views on the activities of the two organisations and arrangements were made for further collaboration with reference to questions of industrial property rights as they affect intra-European trade in pharmaceuticals. The P.I.A. working party on health legislation and economic problems, on which all members are represented, met on May 11, with Mr. C. C. Stevens in the chair.

Narcotics Control

A TIGHTER NET

SINCE the beginning of the century, the international net for catching persons who make wrongful use of narcotic drugs in any manner whatsoever has been drawn steadily tighter, reports Dr. Wilhelm Henrichs, Bonn, Germany, in an article "Problems of competence in international law with regard to the punishment of narcotic drug offences and the extradition of narcotics offenders" appearing in *Bulletin on Narcotics*, XII, 1. However, Dr. Henrichs considers that while the proposed single convention on narcotic drugs certainly marks an advance, it will still not produce a completely satisfactory system of international criminal law relating to narcotic drugs. He states it may not even be possible to establish such a system, because opinion concerning the dangers of narcotic drugs is by no means uniform, and because the incidence of narcotic drug offences varies from country to country. In the same issue, H. F. Fraser and H. Isbell report that addiction liabilities of *dl*- and *d*-propoxyphene are substantially less than those of codeine. Professor D. Dalev and others from the department of pharmaceutical chemistry, Higher Medical Institute, Sofia, also contribute an article dealing with poppy cultivation in Bulgaria and the production of opium. Dr. E. G. C. Clarke, department of physiology,

Royal Veterinary College, London, includes a note on the identification of dimenoxadol in microgram quantities.

Nielsen Drug Index

A FALL IN WEEKLY TURNOVER

THE average weekly turnover obtained by all retail chemists in Great Britain during January-February amounted to £4,442,000, according to the Nielsen drug index, issued monthly by A. C. Nielsen Co., Ltd., Oxford. That total was 0.4 per cent. below the figure for the corresponding period of 1959. Multiple shops obtained 37.8 per cent. of the trade; large independents 18.9 per cent.; medium independents 18.2 per cent. and small independents 25.1 per cent. The average weekly cash sales per shop (by type and size of shop) were:—Multiples, £303; large independents, £299; medium independents, £154; small independents, £85. During January the multiple shops dispensed 31.9 per cent. of the National Health Service prescriptions, each shop dealing with an average of 1,742 prescriptions per month, the respective figures for the independent pharmacists being 68.1 per cent. and 1,220 prescriptions. N.H.S. dispensing represented 28.7 per cent. of the total turnover of multiple organisations and 37.4 per cent. of total of the independent pharmacies.

Misleading Labels

CRITICISM BY LEEDS CITY ANALYST

IN his quarterly report, recently published, the Leeds city analyst (Mr. R. A. Dalley) comments that a label on a sample of "nerve food" recently sent to him claimed that it was "extremely



POLITICIANS AND PHARMACISTS BOTH : The Hon. E. T. Orodji, a member of the House of Representatives of the Nigerian Parliament, who was in London recently to attend a course organised by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, photographed on the terrace of the House of Commons with Sir Hugh Linstead, C.B.E., M.P. (one of the secretaries of the Pharmaceutical Society). Mr. Orodji was in business as a pharmacist in Gboko and now represents that area in the Federal Parliament of Nigeria. He qualified in Lagos.

valuable in building up, and in all cases of malnutrition." He found only insignificant traces of vitamins A, B₁ and C, and said: "In my opinion such a claim requires the presence of adequate quantities of all the vitamins essential for human nutrition. This sample contained more than 90 per cent. of skimmed milk, together with small quantities of wheat and barley flours and other minor ingredients." The "nerve food" was sold at 3s. 3d. for a $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. tin, though the ingredients cost only about sixpence. He described as "misleading" another label claiming that the preparation would slim and promote vigour. His analysis failed to substantiate either claim, finding that the bottle contained partly acetylated cider vinegar.

Exhibition in New York

COMPREHENSIVE ALL-BRITISH VENTURE

THE first comprehensive all-British exhibition to be staged on the continent of America is being held in New York, June 10-26. Sponsored by the

Dollar Exports Council and Federation of British Industries, the exhibition is being opened by the Duke of Edinburgh. Its aim is to display something of Britain today, especially its scientific and industrial achievements, as well as something of the service that the country can offer in furtherance of commerce. Among the exhibitors are The British Drug Houses, Ltd. (laboratory chemicals division); Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.; Griffin & George (Sales), Ltd.; G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd.; Lincoln Chemicals, Ltd., and Stratton of London, Inc.

IRISH NEWS

THE NORTH

Associates' Section

MONTHLY MEETING OF COMMITTEE

A MEETING of the committee of the associates' section of Ulster Chemists' Association, in Belfast, on May 9, unanimously agreed that the wages scale agreed at a Joint Council meeting

held on April 29, should be ratified, the scale to come into operation on June 20 (see *C. & D.*, May 21, p. 596). A letter was read from Mr. William Mitchell, tendering his resignation from the committee because he was starting in business on his own account. The chairman (Mr. H. M. Hamilton) expressed regret at Mr. Mitchell's resignation and said that he and the other members of committee wished him every success in his new venture. It was unanimously agreed that £20 should be forwarded to the World Refugee Year Fund. The following were approved for associateship:—*Apprentices*, Miss L. Mitchell, Messrs. D. Black, J. S. Burns, D. Duffy, D. E. Jesson, J. A. T. McFarlane; *Unqualified Assistants*, Messrs. J. McElroy, B. F. McGrath, J. O'Neill, B. P. Watson. The chairman called on Messrs. R. J. Davidson and A. J. T. Thompson to present wedding gifts to Messrs. W. T. Hunter (a former chairman of the section), and W. R. Davidson.

THE REPUBLIC

Shopkeeper Fined

PHARMACY ACT OFFENCE

A SHOPKEEPER, Bernard J. Moranhan, Ballingare, co. Roscommon, was fined £5 at Castlerea district court on May 11 for an offence under section 30 of the Pharmacy Act of Ireland, 1855. Two summonses under the Sales of Poisons Act, 1870, were marked proved, but no penalties were imposed. The defendant's solicitor gave an undertaking that his client would not attempt to sell any prohibited articles in future and indicated that he was not aware that he was not entitled to sell them until the matter had been brought to his attention by an inspector of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. The Justice said he was of the opinion that the defendant had met the case fairly and added that in the circumstances he was not disposed to allow either costs or expenses to the Pharmaceutical Society.

Students' Study Tour

BOOKING ARRANGEMENTS

STUDENTS wishing to attend the annual study tour and council meeting of the International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation, to be held in Stockholm, August 11-20, should contact Mr. J. Crilly (president, Irish Pharmaceutical Students' Association, The Square, Balbriggan, co. Dublin). A deposit of £5 5s. must be paid immediately. The total cost is about £58. Accommodation is limited to a total of 150.

IRISH BREVITIES

OFFICERS of the Irish Pharmaceutical and Medical Representatives' Association elected recently are:—President, J. McKenna; Vice-president, D. Flanagan; Treasurer, P. Cummins; Secretary, M. F. Walshe; Assistant Secretary, J. O'Sullivan. Other members of the executive committee, J. P. Gallagher, J. Meehan; J. Travers, P. Twohig, J. Howard, P. J. McGleenan and M. Silke.

PRESENTATION OF 1959 EVANS MEDAL

Dr. T. D. Whittet honoured by Guild of Public Pharmacists

THE 1959 Evans medal "for outstanding contributions to pharmacy in the public service" was presented to Dr. T. D. Whittet (chief pharmacist, University College Hospital) in London on May 21. The ceremony was held in conjunction with the annual and a special meetings of the Guild of Public Pharmacists, whose Council is responsible for selecting the recipient each year.

The presentation was made by Mr. M. J. Smith (overseas trade director, Evans Medical, Ltd.), who said that the pharmaceutical profession had always, and rightly, found part of its reward in a sense of service. In hospital pharmacy there was a full share of public service but probably not an equal share of public acclaim. Evans Medical, Ltd., hoped that the presentation would help to add to the public recognition of a distinguished pharmacist whose record throughout his career had won him the acclamation of his peers in pharmacy.

Dr. Whittet said he thought the award was as much due to the efforts of other people as to himself. First to his wife who had to "bear" him through all his examinations. Even since he had finished his Ph.D., she was still something of a "pharmacy widow" because of the time he had spent on his research work. Secondly, to the authorities of U.C.H. who had always encouraged his research, and who had always done so with his predecessors and with his hospital colleagues, and provided them with the facilities needed. Thirdly, he owed a great deal to the pharmacists who had been on the staff of U.C.H. over the past twelve years, from whom he had always had "wonderful co-operation" particularly from Mr. F. H. Newman, also an Evans medallist, and Mr. A. R. Williams, who succeeded Mr. Newman.

Dr. Whittet then gave a lecture on "The Unusual Thermolability of the Pyrogens of London Tap-water."



Mr. Smith (left) hands the Evans medal to Dr. Whittet.

Special Meeting

At the special meeting (see above) consideration was given to matters that might usefully be raised with the Inter-departmental Committee considering the consolidation of legislation on medicines. The meeting was opened by Mr. F. W. Adams (a secretary and the registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society).

The final meeting was the formal annual meeting when the report of the officers and various motions were discussed. The proposal to raise the annual subscription, and to incorporate with membership a scheme of professional liability insurance, was readily agreed.

The result of the election to fill five of the ten places on the Council as ordinary members was: *Elected*, Messrs. H. S. Grainger (265), S. Powleson (247), W. Mott (218), G. Raine (216), T. D. Clarke (158). *Not Elected*, Mr. J. Gilliland and Mr. B. Rowe. The seven vacancies for district members were filled without election by the unopposed return of the following:—Scottish, Mr. J. Morrison; Northeastern, Mr. N. W. Blacow; Northwestern, Mr. B. H. Smith; Midlands, Mr. F. W. Sambidge, South-western, Mr. E. George, South-eastern, Mr. J. W. B. Fish and Mr. D. F. Smith.

SPORT

Car Rally.—ROMFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, on May 22. The first three places were won by pharmacists, a unique event in the ten rallies so far run by the Branch. The winner was Mr. O. C. Wombwell, with Mr. R. E. Moore and Mr. R. W. Slawson as runners up. The occasion attracted eighty-five people in twenty-four cars, and the route (sixty-three miles) was largely determined by the competitors themselves in solving crossword-puzzle type clues.

Bowls.—ULSTER CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION BOWLERS, eleventh annual tournament, played on May 18, at Belfast bowling green. The *Ulster Chemists' Cup* was won by J. A. McRoberts. Other prize winners were: *Chemists' Section*, G. Hamilton, C. L. Gordon-Rattie, G. P. Taylor, W. J. W. Crawford, A. Dobbin (booby); *Visitors' Section*, J. Kirkpatrick, S. T. McIlroy, W. Gardiner, T. Caven, R. T. Taylor (booby). The prizes were presented by Mrs. R. A. Johnston (wife of this year's captain). Mr. R. A. Johnston thanked the president and committee of Belfast Bowling Club for the use of their green, and the donors of the prizes. All delighted to have Mr. J. Caldwell with them after his long illness and they wished him a speedy return to normal health. Mr. S. Magowan as acting secretary had organised the tournament and deserved congratulations. Mr. Caldwell, responding, said he regretted that because of illness he must resign from the office he had held for eleven years, but he had much pleasure in proposing that Mr. S. Magowan should be appointed secretary/treasurer in his stead. That was seconded by Mr. J. Wellwood and passed unanimously. As a result of the tournament, the Northern Ireland Chemists' Benevolent Fund benefits by £17 10s.

Golf.—LONDON CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, Visitors' Day meeting held at Hendon golf club on May 19. Thirty-five members and guests attended. *Morny Prize*, J. A. Bennett (14), 74; *Leichter Cup*, E. G. Nice (10), 3 down; *Visitors' Prizes*, 1, Mr. Poulton (2), 77; 2, Mr. Hegarty (12), 77.

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY, at Prestbury golf club, on May 18. *Ucal Trophy*, J. Roylance.

SCOTTISH CHEMISTS' GOLF ASSOCIATION, annual competition over the King's and Queen's Courses at Gleneagles. *Traveller's Trophy*, 1, F. Adamson; 2, J. Stevenson; 3, A. Gilmour, 4, W. G. Scott. *Duncan, Flockhart Scratch Prize*, 1, K. McKenzie; 2, J. Leckie. *John Greig Bogey Prize*, 1, W. M. Laurie; 2, T. Strachan. *Johuson & Johnson Veterans' Cup*, G. Adam. *Askit Stableford Prizes*, G. F. Grant (retail); H. Semple (wholesale). *Ucal Prize*, 1, W. Hall; 2, J. Drysdale. *Cox's Silver Salver*, 1, J. Abel; 2, J. MacP. Tough; 3, A. Orr; 4, J. McMillan. *Bogey Prize (Queen's)*, J. White. *Pinkerton, Gibson & Co. Prizes*, 1, J. W. Scott, 2, A. McWilliam; 3, B. Kiddie; 4, A. Jeffrey. *Wholesale Houses Trophy*, 1, F. Bamford; 2, T. Fawbert; 3, W. Knots; 4, D. M. B. Lindsay. *Hidden Holes*, N. Davidson and T. Hughes. *Consolations*, D. G. Tarbet and A. Carnegie. *Gibbs' Trophy* (zone No. 3), K. McKenzie; F. Adamson; J. MacP. Tough; J. Abel; (zone No. 2), A. Gilmour; J. Stevenson; J. E. Budge; W. G. Scott.

LOCAL OFFICERS

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION
Cardiff.—Chairman, D. Myers; Vice-chairman, J. Price; Treasurer, B. Steyn; Secretary, H. Sidney Owen, 11 St. James Arcade, Newport Road, Cardiff (telephone Cardiff 24990).

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY
South-east Metropolitan.—Chairman, Frank J. Brean; Vice-chairman, W. A. Howard; Junior Vice-chairman, F. H. E. Hook; Treasurer, Mrs. J. E. Hook; Social secretary, J. V. Mitchell; Secretary, W. A. Howard, 185 Torridon Road, S.E.6 (Hither Green 1625 or Hither Green 3051). [Officers are the same for the S.E. London Chemists' Association.]

CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION
Enfield.—President, H. R. Nightingale; Vice-president, Miss R. M. Hart; Treasurer, J. N. Gray; Secretary, J. Soulsby, 95 Old Park Avenue, Enfield.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Reducing the costs

In presenting his report to the annual meeting of the Empire Rheumatism Council (p. 611), the chairman (Dr. W. S. C. Copeman) referred to the recognised value of salicylates in the treatment of the disease, pointing out that the use of the willow was established practice at the time of the early herbalists in this country. A popular herbal of the nineteenth century had informed its readers of the great value of the salix family "of which there are enumerated about 150 distinct species, many of which are again divided into numerous varieties." Main use of the species for centuries was in the making of baskets, but Brook records that the best charcoal was made from the willow and, in consequence, the best gunpowder. In the present atomic age it may be considered today that such information is of relatively small importance, though one never knows when the knowledge will be found useful. A copy of the herbal in the hands of Guy Fawkes might possibly have altered the course of history. Of *Salix caprea*, a certain Mr. White waxed eloquent on a theme that never changes. He wrote that, since the introduction of the willow bark as a substitute for the bark (i.e. cinchona) at the Bath city infirmary and dispensary, not less than £20 a year had been saved to each charity, and an equal advantage obtained. I pass on the information to the Ministry of Health in Northern Ireland, whose turn it is this week to deplore the rising costs of the pharmaceutical bill. Surely there was still extravagance in Bath in that period of rigid economy, for had not nature provided all that was necessary "on tap"? History does not record the reaction of the public-spirited citizens of Bath to what may well have been felt was an indiscretion on the part of Mr. White. His self-satisfaction at the saving of £20 per annum could have been short-lived at the hands of "Pro bono publico," "Ratepayer" and other watchdogs of the public purse.

Freedom

Freedom in pharmacy was discussed at length in the deliberations of the Franco-British conference at Nice, and various speakers deplored the increasing control of the State of many aspects of the practice of pharmacy. Yet it is possible, as was recently reported (p. 527) for a pharmacist to decide that the dispensing of prescriptions under the National Health Service is uneconomic and that, in consequence, he will cease giving a service. Such conditions exist in many pharmacies in the country, particularly in small country towns where the population is insufficient to make dispensing a paying proposition, and under a system of contract, of course, the individual is at liberty to give notice that he is ceasing to provide a service after the prescribed notice has been given. One can only assume, from the contractor's reference to the mile radius from his shop, that outside of that radius the pharmaceutical service is provided by the doctors. That clash of interests has given trouble in many country areas, where the patient travels into the town a distance of more than a mile, passing the pharmacy that could supply him, yet leaving the doctor's surgery with his medicine in his pocket. If such was the case in the situation reported, it seems a pity that the inhabitants of the small country town are to lose the services of their local pharmacist because of a regulation that renders his services uneconomic. Full details are not available, but one regrets circumstances that have, for the present, delivered the whole of the pharmaceutical services into the hands of the doctors.

Council election

The results of the election of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society show an encouraging, if not large, increase in the number of votes cast. It is difficult to draw conclusions from the rejection of two members. Three or more might have been regarded as a vote of no confidence, but scarcely two. I wish the newcomers success in their larger sphere, and shall watch their careers with interest.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

Cough Elixir.—Clarnell Ltd., Spark Lane, Mapplewell, nr. Barnsley, Yorks, are marketing a new cough elixir, Ephpect-forte, in bottle of 4 fl. oz. Each teaspoonful represents 50 mgm. of guaiphenesin and 10 mgm. of diphenamine citrate, the first a powerful expectorant with mucus liquefying properties, and the second a sedative with peripheral effect on the autonomic nervous system. Ephpect-forte is indicated in the treatment of cough associated with bronchitis, bronchiectasis, influenza, bronchial asthma and other cases where increased expectoration is required, or where the sputum is so viscid that difficulty is experienced in coughing it up.

Available for Dispensing.—Benger Laboratories, Ltd., Holmes Chapel, Cheshire, point out that their speciality Cavodil (N-alpha-methyl phenethyl hydrazine (pheniprazine) hydrochloride) is available to all retail pharmacists through normal pharmaceutical wholesale channels to meet prescriptions by general practitioners. Messrs. Benger point out that Cavodil is being increasingly prescribed for the treatment of depressive states and for the pain associated with effort in angina pectoris. One result is that many prescriptions are being referred by consultants to general practitioners for continuation therapy. Cavodil is presented in containers of thirty, 250 and 1,000 3-mgm. tablets. It is subject to purchase tax.

Anti-diarrhoea Suspension.—John Wyeth & Brother, Ltd., Clifton House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1, announce the introduction of a new speciality, Sulphamagna suspension, an antidiarrhoeal preparation for bringing about the prompt cessation of symptoms and a return to a more normal frequency of motions. Presented as a pleasant-tasting, chocolate-coloured suspension, Sulphamagna contains attapulgite, a new adsorbent material which, when activated, is understood to have many times the power of kaolin to adsorb toxins, irritants, bacteria and viruses. Each 30 mils contains 2.0 gm. of attapulgite, 0.2 gm. of streptomycin base (as sulphate), 2.0 gm. of phthalyl-sulphathiazole; and 0.5 gm. of sulphadiazine. In the majority of cases Sulphamagna is claimed to stop diarrhoea in under two days, whether the cause is food-poisoning, bacillary dysentery, gastro-enteritis, "summer diarrhoea" or other non-specific diarrhoea. Sulphamagna is available in bottle of 4 fl. oz.

Sustained-release Dosage Form.—Pfizer, Ltd., Folkestone, Kent, as United Kingdom representatives of C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim-on-Rhine, Germany, are introducing to the medical profession a special sustained-release formulation of Preludin: Preludin Tablonget. The word Tablonget is a registered trade mark and the sustained-release action is obtained by a patented granulation process applied to a standard compressed tablet, a process used by no other manufacturer in this country. The makers claim that the convenience of once-a-day dosage is now added to the "recognised and proved

advantages" of Preludin. A single Tablonget taken on rising provides day-long control of appetite. The Tablongets, each containing 50 mgm. of active ingredient, are available in bottle of 100. Preludin is now in Part B of Schedule 4 of the Poisons List and Rules, and may not be supplied to members of the public without prescription.

Now Vitaminised.—Iron-Ox tablets, one of the original products on the Proprietary Articles Trade Association list (and still on) has been reformulated and re-appareled and now appears



in the guise shown. The three sizes are of fifty, 140 and 250 tablets respectively. New prices apply. Manufacturers are Thomas Marns, Ltd., Green Lane, Hounslow, Middlesex.

New Guava Drinks.—Pascall-Knight, Ltd., Oval Road, Croydon, Surrey, are launching on June 1 two new health drinks prepared from guava. Guavo, a blend of guava and orange juice, will rank, the makers claim, as "top" natural-vitamin-C drink of the '60's. Gualime, a blend of guava and lime juices is being directed specially to women seeking aids to slenderising. Like Guavin, the blend of guava and unfermented grape juices, the new Gualime and Guavo are 100 per cent. pure natural

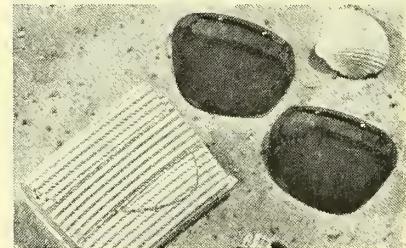


fruit juice drinks. Each is in a tinted bottle in eye-catching carton. The outer contains twelve cartoned bottles. On May 17 the company were hosts to over 100 guests to mark the launching of the new products. Emphasis on the high natural vitamin-C content of guava juice was demonstrated by a display in which glass tubes contained different fruit juices at levels corresponding with their content of the vitamin, and with guava juice showing a clear lead.

A Lemon "Smash."—J. & J. Colman, Ltd., Carrow Works, Norwich, have added a new pack to their range of soft drinks: Robinson's "lemon smash"; it is available on the same terms as the company's "orange smash."

A Tale for Sensitive Skins.—Dac Health Laboratories, Ltd., 17 Berners Street, London, W.1, have added to their Valderma range an antiseptic, soothing talcum powder for delicate skins.

Clip-over Smoked Lenses.—A new facility for those who wear spectacles consists of two separate, smoked lenses to clip over ordinary glasses. The result looks like normal sun-glasses, but the



wearer has the advantage of the lens underneath without the need to change the spectacles when the sun disappears or the wearer goes indoors. The Bartex "Clipovers" of Alfred Franks & Bartlett Co., Ltd., 226 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1, are fitted with the new "Superlens," claimed to have high optical accuracy while being featherlight, shatterproof and non-inflammable. The Clipovers are packed in plastic cases of varying colours and designs.

A New Mascara Case.—Letheric, Ltd., 17 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, have produced a new mascara case similar in design to the company's eye-shadow cases and handy for slipping into a handbag.



A cleverly tilted mirror gives clear vision for applying the mascara when the case is open. Features claimed for the mascara are that its composition is harmless and cannot irritate the eyes; and that it is waterproof and cannot smear. The brush should be washed in cold clear water after use to prevent it from clogging. The mascara is available in nine shades including mauve. A new shade, "shell" pink, described as "a particularly pretty shade suitable for most skin colourings" has been added to the five in which the company's cream-powder compact "Finishing Touch" is available.

Hair Colour for Men.—Rapidol, Ltd., Inecto House, 27 Dover Street,

London, W.1, have made available in a ready-to-use outfit an Inecto hair colour creme for men. Formulated to recolour ageing grey hair, the creme is available in deep black, darkest brown, dark brown, brown, dark ash blonde and blonde. It is claimed not to run when applied, to stay where put and therefore to allow sections of the hair to remain grey if required.

"Red with a Hint of Blue."—Inoxa (England), Ltd., 1 Eden Street, Hampstead Road, London, N.W.1, announce another colour in their Jewelfast lipstick range: "Red Chiffon," described as "a rich glowing red with a hint of blue." The lipstick is creamy in texture and easy to apply. It is in standard and gilt-and-silver cases. Also introduced is a new shade: "Softly pink," in the Inoxa cream powder range. The "soft" is understood to apply to both



Show material for "new fashion Style" which, announced in these columns in April (C. & D., April 28, p. 463), is now generally available. Manufacturers are Richard Hudnut, Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants.

"Bon Bon" Nail Colours.—Revlon International Corporation, 86 Brook Street, London, W.1, draw attention to

their new "bon-bon" "gossamer" shades of frosted nail enamel ("champagne taffy," "pistachio mint," "pineapple yum-yum," "violet creme," "sugar blue," "butter pecan" and "pink coconut").

H.E. for His Excellency—THE TOP NAME IN TOILETRIES FOR MEN

H.E.

men feel good

look good smell good



H.E. for His Excellency—THE TOP NAME IN TOILETRIES FOR MEN

colour and texture. The cream powder is available in lilac case, in a mirror case, as a refill and as loose powder.

Creamy Cleansing Lotion.—J. & E. Atkinson, Ltd., 24 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, are marketing a new skin cleansing lotion; Declair, in waisted bottle for easy hand-hold. The product is the first of a new range offered by the company to deal with the basic problem of skin cleanliness, the makers pointing out that soap and water tend to alkaliise the skin, thereby weakening its resistance to microbial attack. Declair is Messrs. Atkinson's answer to the problem of providing an efficient "deep down" cleanser that gets rid of under-surface impurities without impairing the balance of oil and moisture on the surface of the skin. The cream is easy to apply and has a velvety consistency; it leaves the skin smooth. The cream is easy to apply and facilitates application of make-up.

FOR STOCK, DISPLAY AND SALES:

Much planning has gone into the display stand for H.E. products, so that it can do "duty" as a "dispenser" showstand yet look good whatever the number of items on show. The products are in nests at different levels according to the shape and size of each, and the main lettering on the background piece is gilded and embossed. The stand is in black plastic. Makers are Rimmel, Ltd., 146 New Bond Street, London, W.1.



OUTER AND PACK: The new hand cream of Roberts Windsor Soap Co., Ltd., Windsor, Berks (see C. & D., April 30, p. 497).



Left: The products, container and carton of Centyl diuretic marketed in Britain by Leo Laboratories, 223 Kensington High Street, London, W.8. **Right:** Counter display outers for the Go range of deodorants—roll-on, spray and stick—containing six standard packs, available from Potter & Moore, Ltd., Seymour Road, London, E.10. A small stick display (not shown) contains twelve packs.



COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

F. W. BERK & CO., LTD.—Mr. A. D. Berk (chairman) has retired. Mr. C. H. Tanner succeeds him.

MR. BROOKE SMITH, M.P.S., is transferring his business to 3 Commercial Road, Swindon (from 10 Regent Circus), on June 7.

THAWPIT, LTD.—Mr. Edward Alfandary has been appointed managing director in succession to Captain T. E. Thorpe who remains chairman of the company.

BORAX (HOLDINGS), LTD.—Group net profits for the six months ended March 31 have expanded to £1,346,619 (from £1,087,231 for the same period of the previous year).

SMITH & NEPHEW ASSOCIATED COMPANIES, LTD.—Messrs. L. F. Long and Mr. S. N. Steen (executive directors) have now been appointed joint managing directors.

UNICHEM, LTD.—Net profit for 1959 after all expenses was £70,893. Ordinary dividend 10 per cent. Reserve for taxation, £36,013. To general reserve £22,500; carried forward £4,463. The chairman (Mr. E. Skues) states that trading in 1960 has started well and turnover is ahead of last year.

HOWARDS & SONS, LTD.—Mr. Bernard F. Howard, J.P., F.R.I.C., has resigned from the board and has been elected president of the company. Mr. Howard, who is eighty years of age, has been a director of the company for fifty-seven years. Mr. W. W. Metcalfe has been appointed a director.

METAL CLOSURES, LTD.—The company's offer to acquire the 6 per cent. Preference shares of John Dale, Ltd., has been accepted by the holders of over 78 per cent. of the shares and has been declared unconditional. Late acceptances will continue to be received.

P. P. PAYNE & SONS, LTD.—At the annual meeting held on May 20, Mr. J. E. Payne (chairman) said that the company's turnover for the first four months of the current year had increased by 18 per cent. compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. He added, however, that the first quarter of 1959 had been a poor one.

MAY ROBERTS (IRELAND), LTD.—Trading profit, etc. for the year ended January 31, is £41,604 (£26,225). Directors' fees £1,000 (same), tax £17,423 (£10,854) general reserve £4,000 (£2,000 to pensions reserve), off goodwill £3,000 (nil), dividend 20 per cent. forward £16,792 (£13,812). Current assets £424,520 (£394,097) and liabilities, £268,392 (£248,833).

KODAK, LTD.—Group net profit increased by £803,761 to £2,738,729 in the year to November 1, 1959, and the dividend is raised from 12½ per cent. to 17½ per cent., tax free. The trading profits expanded from £3,850,559 to £5,275,307, after depreciation of £800,672 (£705,822). Profits retained in Kodak and its subsidiary companies increased by £1,540,028 to £10,000,696. Group net current assets rose from £10,152,108 to £10,742,482, and the

fixed assets at £8,318,071 increased by £1,330,115, consisting chiefly of additions at the Harrow, Hemel Hempstead, Stevenage and Kirkby factories.

BEECHAM GROUP, LTD.—Subject to audit total sales of group products for year ended March 31 are £49,959,220 (£40,407,914), group trading profit is £7,843,367 (£6,741,221) and net profit after tax of £3,618,560 (£3,227,906) is £3,806,057 (£3,207,065). Ordinary dividend for year is 27 per cent. (24 per cent.). The 1959-60 figures include the trading results for eleven and a half months for James Pascall, Ltd., and the full twelve months for Thomas & Evans, Ltd. The 1958-59 figures with which they are compared contain the results of seven months' trading for Thomas & Evans, Ltd.

BUSINESS CHANGES

LEWIS & BURROWS, LTD., have closed their branches at St. John's Wood Station, London, N.W.8, and 16 Station Road, Chingford, E.4.

SHELLEY'S CHEMISTS, LTD., recently transferred their business to 61 High Street, Cradley Heath, Staffs (from Five Ways).

JUKES, LTD., 20 Wote Street, Basingstoke, Hants, has been acquired by Mr. G. Perkins who will trade as Jukes Chemists.

Appointments

MORNY, LTD., 201 Regent Street, London, W.1, have appointed Mr. W. C. Treen to their representative staff.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (The Wellcome Foundation, Ltd.), announce that Mr. H. B. Lomas, M.P.S., general sales manager, veterinary division, has been appointed assistant sales director of the foundation. Mr. Lomas will be responsible to the sales director (Dr. Fred Wrigley), for the operations of the home, overseas and veterinary divisions of the sales unit. Mr. H. A. Cocking, M.P.S. (manager, home sales department (medical)), has been appointed general sales manager (veterinary division) in succession to Mr. Lomas.

BAYER PRODUCTS, LTD., Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, announce

the following appointments:—Mr. A. Peter Dickson is promoted to the new position of marketing controller of Bayer Products, Ltd., and joins the management committee of Bayer Products, Ltd., and Winthrop Products, Ltd.; Dr. K. Boheimer is appointed

medical controller and a member of the management committee of both companies; Mr. G. Teeling-Smith, B.A., M.P.S., is appointed commercial controller and a member of the management committee of both companies;

and Mr. F. W. Whiting, B.Sc. (formerly commercial development manager, Bayer Products, Ltd.), is promoted to the new post of development controller in the group developments directorate.

MARRIAGES

MUIR—DICKIE.—At High Church, Dumbarton, recently, James Charles Muir, M.P.S., Dumbuck Crescent, Dumbarton, to Patricia Margaret Dickie, Overtoun Avenue, Dumbarton.

IRVINE—KERR.—At Lisburn Cathedral, on April 28, 1960, Mr. C. J. C. Irvine, M.P.S.N.I., Bridgend House, Ballynure, to Miss M. S. Kerr, M.P.S.N.I., 29 Wallace Avenue, Lisburn.

NEWMAN—DYAMOND.—At St. Peter's Church, Southsea, Hants, recently, Brian Newman, Drayton, Portsmouth, to Janet Anne Dyamond, M.P.S., Queens Grove, Southsea. The bride is chief pharmacist at St. Mary's Hospital, Milton, Portsmouth.

DEATHS

BAXTER.—At the Royal Alexandra Infirmary, Paisley, on May 19, Mr. James Anderson Baxter, M.P.S., 514 St. George's Road, Glasgow. Mr. Baxter qualified in 1929.

BEATTIE.—At 21 Orchardhead Road, Edinburgh, 9, suddenly on May 20, Mr. William Andrew Beattie, M.P.S., of the Department of Health for Scotland. Mr. Beattie, who qualified in 1923, served for a time with Duncan, Flockhart and Co., Ltd. He took an active part in pharmaceutical affairs and served as chairman of the Edinburgh and South-eastern Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Beattie was a member of the Society's North British Executive (now Scottish Department) from 1937 to 1947. In 1938 when the British Pharmaceutical Conference was held in Edinburgh he was assistant secretary. He was also a former president of the Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants and Apprentices' Association. An appointment to the Pricing Bureau in Glasgow was followed by his transfer as pharmacist to the Department of Health for Scotland.

DONNELLY.—On May 9, Mr. Cyril Frederick Donnelly, F.P.S., 182A Nobes Avenue, Bridgemary, Gosport, Hants. Mr. Donnelly qualified in 1938.

FELL.—On May 20, after many months of illness, Mr. Ernest Fell, M.P.S., 486 Fulwood Road, Sheffield, 10. Mr. Fell, who qualified in 1931, managed branches of Boots, Ltd., in Bradford and Worksop before opening a business on his own account in Sheffield. He played an active part in the Sheffield Pharmacy Club and local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society.

FERMOR.—Recently, Mr. Charles Fermor, M.P.S., 50 London Road, Ramsgate. Mr. Fermor qualified in 1920.

HINCHLIFFE.—On May 17, Mrs. Margaret Hinchliffe, M.P.S., The Kulm, Hall Green Road, Dukinfield, Cheshire. Mrs. Hinchliffe qualified during 1919.

LLOYD.—In a Leicester nursing



Mr. A. P. Dickson

home recently, Mr. Ernest Frederick Lloyd, a former managing director of Howard Lloyd & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, aged eighty. Mr. Lloyd, who is survived by two sons and a daughter, was at various times choirmaster at Blaby, Great Glen and Holy Trinity Church, Leicester.

MORLEY.—In Banbridge, co. Down hospital, on May 19, Mr. James Edgeworth Morley, M.P.S.N.I., 7 Cumberland Drive, Dundonald, co. Down, aged thirty-one. Mr. Morley was manager of the University Road, Belfast, branch of Grattan & Co., Ltd., and had recently gone to Dromore on holiday when he was taken ill. Mr. Morley was a former chairman of the Associates' Section of the Ulster Chemists' Association. At his funeral the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland was represented by Messrs. W. Gorman and G. E. McIlhagger; the Ulster Chemists' Association by Mr. W. J. Moffett (president); and the Associates' Section by the chairman (Mr. H. M. Hamilton), and the members of committee.

RUSSELL.—At 6 Dundas Road, Eskbank, Dalkeith, on 10th May, 1960, Mr. John Oliver Russell, M.P.S. Mr. Russell, an Edinburgh man, qualified in 1931 and started business in Dalkeith five years ago. He is survived by his widow and a son.

YOUNG.—On June 20, Mr. Charles William Young, F.P.S., 24 Lowwood Park, Belfast. Mr. Young was senior lecturer in pharmaceutics in the Belfast College of Technology. His apprenticeship was served at the pharmacy of A. J. Clark, Church Hill, Edinburgh, and he qualified in 1923 from the Heriot-Watt College. He immediately went into teaching at Plymouth and after two years moved to a newly created post at the Belfast College of Technology in 1929. Mr. Young, who was fifty-five, was a member of the Northern Ireland Hospitals Authority, and also sat on the Poisons Board. A man of widely varied interests, he was well known in music and art circles in Belfast. He was also on the Extra-mural Staff of Queen's University, Belfast, being a lecturer in the faculty of applied science and technology. Mr. Young was taken ill on a visit with a party of students to London shortly before Easter.

Mr. A. W. Kernahan, M.P.S.N.I., pharmaceutical officer to the Northern Ireland Drug Pricing Department, writes: Pharmacy in Northern Ireland has, I feel, lost its greatest figure with the early death of Charlie Young. He was a man greatly loved by all who had the honour and pleasure of knowing him. A Scot, aptly described by the phrase "a kenspeckle figure," his interests were very wide. To his students he was not just a lecturer but a teacher (not only of academic subjects but of life in its widest sense), a father and a friend. Interested in people, he was generous to a fault, almost, of his time, knowledge, experience and money to anyone in need of help. He was physically a big man with an expansive smile and an infectious laugh. His quick wit is illustrated by the story of the student who suggested to him that

passing pharmaceutical examinations was a matter of luck. Charlie replied "that might be so but the more you know the better will be your luck." To know him was an enriching experience as even after spending only a few minutes in his company one went away feeling uplifted. He always expressed himself vigorously and with conviction, often seeing things from an unusual standpoint; he never "conformed" just for the sake of being like other people. A prodigious reader, his house was replete with books and I shall always remember Charlie moving some of them from a chair to allow me to sit down when I visited him at his home, where his friends were always welcome. He was, of course, the bachelor it seemed so right for him to be; nevertheless he loved and was loved by children. A man of tremendous energy and stamina, the days never seemed to be long enough for him. He was keenly interested in psychical matters, being for many years chairman of the Belfast Society. He was a keen supporter of the arts, enjoyed the beauties of nature and was a great walker. He was interested in the current problems of the aged and of those who were handicapped, especially mentally. That led him to serve from 1948 to 1956 as a member of the Northern Ireland Hospitals Authority and for the past three to four years as a member of the special care committee of that body. Many of his ideas were in advance of their time, but I feel sure that at least some of them will be adopted in the years to come. Hundreds of people in Belfast, North-

ern Ireland, and even farther afield mourn him and I feel almost as if I have lost part of myself but am grateful to have been allowed to share some part of Charlie's full life.

PERSONALITIES

MR. N. R. BROWN (joint managing director of J. F. Macfarlan & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Edinburgh) has been appointed a governor of Heriot-Watt College, representing the pharmaceutical industry. He succeeds Mr. R. M. Dickson, who has resigned.

DR. VANNEVAR BUSH, chairman of the board of directors of Merck & Co., Inc., New Jersey (parent organisation of Merck Sharp & Dohme International), was recently in Britain. On May 17 he opened the company's new pharmaceutical plant at Hoddesdon (see p. 647). Dr. Bush was a central figure in United States nuclear fission development as well as in the mobilisation of his country's scientific effort, including medical research, during the 1939-45 war. Dr. Bush said recently that other things—particularly medical research—should have priority over space research.



SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE CANDIDATES

Who's who for election on June 7

EIGHT candidates are presenting themselves for election to the Executive of the Scottish Department. Voting papers have been issued and must be returned by June 7. The candidates are:—

ANDERSON, JOHN DOUGLAS C. Qualified in 1936 after serving an apprenticeship with James Burnett, chemist to King George V, Ballater, Aberdeenshire, and attending Robert Gordon's Technical College, Aberdeen. After qualification gained further experience at Aberdeen Royal Infirmary and with Rouse & Co., 12 Wigmore Street, London, W.1. Since 1947 has become associated, either as managing director or senior partner, with three firms in retail pharmacy. A member of council, Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation. Outside pharmacy was until recently interested in work of Junior Chamber of Commerce and its international organisation. An associate member, International Pharmaceutical Federation.

HOME, SYDNEY GEORGE

Qualified in 1920 after serving apprenticeship in retail pharmacy in Glasgow. Had eleven years' experience as manager of pharmacies in Glasgow before being appointed in 1931 assistant to the superintendent of the central checking bureau of the National Health Insur-

ance drug accounts committee (Scotland). Two years later was appointed chief pharmacist to the Corporation of Glasgow public health department, where he obtained wide experience in the administration of hospitals, clinics, etc. On the introduction of the National Health Service was appointed chief pharmacist to the Western Regional Hospital Board (Scotland) before being appointed to his present post in 1950 as Scottish manager to T. & H. Smith, Ltd., Edinburgh. Is also a director of W. & R. Hatrik, Ltd., Glasgow, and of W. Paterson & Sons (Aberdeen), Ltd., Aberdeen. Mr. Home is a former member of committee of the Glasgow and South-western Scottish Branch of the Society and was its vice-chairman before removing to Edinburgh. He was the first president of the Glasgow and South-western Scottish Branch of the Guild of Public Pharmacists, and is at present a member of the executive of the Scottish Wholesale Druggists' Association. He is a member of the Edinburgh Rotary Club.

LEY, JAMES SMITH

Qualified in 1931. Chief pharmacist, Southern General Hospital, Glasgow. A past chairman and secretary, Glasgow and West of Scotland Branch, Guild of Public Pharmacists, and a member, Glasgow Pharmaceutical Com-

mittee. Holds the diploma in public administration of the University of Glasgow.

MACONOCHE, MALCOLM S.

Qualified in 1926 and is a proprietor pharmacist. A former chairman, Dundee and Eastern Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, a former secretary, and still a member of the Dundee Pharmaceutical Committee. Served for five years on Executive of Scottish Department. A member of the pharmacy advisory subcommittee, Dundee Technical College.

MAIR, JAMES DUGUID

Qualified in 1927 and a proprietor pharmacist. A member of the Executive of the Scottish Department since 1957. Chairman, Glasgow Local Pharmaceutical Committee, a past-chairman, Pharmaceutical General Council (Scotland), and of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland).

PARK, WILLIAM ALEXANDER

Qualified in 1922. Managing director, Davidson & Kay, Ltd., Aberdeen. Has been a member of the Executive for ten years, and was its chairman, 1955-57. For three years the chairman, Aberdeen and North-eastern Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. Was previously vice-chairman and treasurer, and is still a member of the committee. Present president, Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association, and a member Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Committee.

ROXBURGH, ADAM

Qualified in 1935 and was for seven years with Cockburn & Co., Ltd., principally in their Ayr branch. In 1943 was appointed chief pharmacist to Ayrshire Central Hospital and, from the date of nationalisation of hospital service, was made chief pharmacist, Northern Ayrshire Hospitals. Since August 1959 chief pharmacist, Glasgow Royal Infirmary. Present chairman, West of Scotland

Branch, Guild of Public Pharmacists, and a member of committee, Ayrshire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society.

THOMAS, HENRY TURNBULL

Qualified in 1926, and, after a period at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, returned to the pharmacy where he was apprenticed: J. M. Massey & Co., Kelso, becoming its proprietor in 1936. His pharmacy includes a biochemical laboratory recognised by the Regional Hospital Board. A member of the North British Executive, 1939-40, and a member of the Executive, Scottish Department, since 1947 (chairman 1951-53). Was co-opted to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1953, but for health reasons did not stand for election the following year. A member of the Standing Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee of the Scottish Health Services Council. In the 1939-45 war he served in the Royal Navy, attaining the rank of commander. R.N.V.R.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF UNICHEM

Coming-of-age celebrations in London

CHEMISTS from all parts of the country to a total, with guests, of 500 attended the twenty-first anniversary dinner of Unichem, Ltd., in London on May 19.

Registered on October 20, 1938, with a nominal capital of £1,000 (£600 of it subscribed by twenty pharmacists), Unichem, Ltd., embodies the principle of organised combined buying by pharmacists (or by private limited companies registered under the Pharmacy Acts) without sacrifice of independence or freedom of choice by any contributor. Seeds of the enterprise were sown as long ago as 1925, when the present chairman and governing director (Mr. E. Skues, M.P.S.) was initiating attempts to form an association of privately owned pharmacies. A good deal of spade work had to be done before the idea bore fruit, and in the process some other lines of action were considered and rejected. When, in 1938, the "Unichem plan" resulted in the formation of the company, and of a supporting Association, it was the original 1925 scheme that took effect. Care was taken to ensure that financial control of the organisation should remain permanently in the hands of retail pharmacist members, and the vitality of that principle is proved by the present membership figure of 1,500, assets of £359,439, and net profit of £70,893 in 1959 (in the company's first year there was a loss of £74).

So much of the success of the organisation has been due to the present chairman, who before succeeding Mr. D. A. Rees in that office in 1958 was the company's managing director, that it was fitting that the high spot of the celebration on May 19 should be the presentation to him of his portrait in oils. Mr. Skues presided at the dinner. The intended guest of honour (Sir Hugh N. Linstead) was unfortunately prevented by Parliamentary duties from attending. In his place Mr. W. Hyde Hills, M.B.E., T.D., M.A., F.R.I.C. (chairman, John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd.), proposed the toast of the com-

pany. Unlike Sir Hugh he was not a pharmacist, but could claim to be well known to, and keenly interested in, the Association. His company had attended at the birth of the child whose majority they were celebrating that evening. The basic reasons for the Association, he said, were that the average private

ciation was unfortunate at the start in that its foundation was followed so soon by the outbreak of war, which had created handicaps that did not even end at the cessation of hostilities, it had surmounted all its difficulties. Many present that evening were better qualified, he said, to extol the services Mr. Skues



Mr. Trevor H. Cale unveils the portrait in oils of Mr. Skues that was presented to him at the dinner on May 19.

pharmacist was compelled to buy in small quantities, but that the personal nature of the business gave him an advantage over the chain store, provided he could buy on reasonably competitive terms. A mere organisation, however, could not have achieved the success which the Association had encountered. A greater factor had been the personality of the organiser. Mr. Skues was a man of unusual calibre, combining vision and absolute integrity. His work was an inspiration to all, and his loyalty to members, to his principles and to the organisation was outstanding. In the Association's twenty-one years, almost all its objectives had been attained. There were now, however, new problems in the supermarkets and in price cutting. Mr. Hills concluded by making a present from his company to Mr. Skues of a handsome clock to be placed in the company's boardroom.

The portrait, which was commissioned through Hans Galleries, London, W.1, and painted by Frank Eastman, was presented by Mr. Trevor H. Cale, M.P.S. (vice-chairman of Unichem, Ltd.). Mr. Cale said that although the Asso-

had rendered as president of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, the Photographic Dealers' Association, the London County Pharmaceutical Association, the South-west London Chemists' Association and the National Pharmaceutical Union Executive. It was a privilege for the Association to have the benefit of his wise direction and sound judgment. Acknowledging the presentation Mr. Skues said that, from the first days, when he had become interested in helping to form Unichem, he had had many heart warming experiences that had been encouraging to him personally and to the organisation. The gatherings of the Association in the past had been invariably characterised by enthusiasm and goodwill. He was delighted to possess the portrait and hoped that one further honour to him would be that eventually it would be placed in the boardroom of the company. Mr. Skues acknowledged the sympathetic help and support that had been forthcoming from some manufacturers, especially John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd. He considered that the future of private pharmacy depended in part on the ideas of Unichem.

CHEMICAL AND DYESTUFFS TRADERS

Annual report, election of officers, and luncheon

THE annual report of the British Chemical and Dyestuffs Traders' Association was presented by the chairman (Mr. Denis F. Waugh) at the thirty-seventh annual meeting on May 24. After commenting on the Association's routine services to members he referred to matters that had received particular attention during the past year. There had been constructive efforts to encourage economic expansion in Europe, and the steps taken raised questions for examination by all engaged in industry and commerce. The present concept of freer trade in Europe commanded the increasing attention of the Association, and it was something of a paradox that the original proposals had led to the danger of trade discrimination.

The Convention establishing the European Free Trade Association, providing as it did for the reduction and elimination of tariffs and quantitative restrictions, was perhaps a necessary step, but it might be a calamity if the seven countries of the European Free Trade Association and the six of the European Economic Community were to drift into two tight trade blocs. The rigidities that had been experienced under a policy of high protection for industry had already noticeably eased and, in the long term, United Kingdom industries were being forced to contemplate meeting foreign competition without import-duty protection. A return to free trade would pose many urgent problems for the merchants and manufacturers of the United Kingdom.

During the past year more extensive use had been made of the provisions under the Import Duties Act for obtaining temporary suspension of duty. The Association considered it of prime importance to place the merchant on an equal footing with the manufacturer. To further that end a memorandum had been prepared setting out the viewpoints of the Association. It had been submitted to, and subsequently discussed with, the President of the Board of Trade.

Two cases under anti-dumping legislation outstanding a year previously had been settled. The pentaerythritol application had been withdrawn and the application concerning tartaric acid had been rejected. The Board of Trade had decided to take no further action on the application for an anti-dumping duty on sulphate of ammonia. Under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, forty-four formal applications had been received by the Board of Trade and only in two cases had anti-dumping duties been imposed. The Board of Trade had under consideration an application for the imposition of an anti-dumping duty on ethanediol imported from the United States of America.

Officers for 1960-61

The following officers were elected: President, Mr. G. S. Bache; Vice-presidents, Messrs. C. W. Lovegrove and H. Gilliat; Chairman, Mr. Denis F. Waugh; Vice-chairman, Dr. C. J. Bell; Treasurer, Mr. Kingsley Williams;

Council, Messrs. D. A. Gates (Bush, Beach & Segner Bayley, Ltd.); G. H. Owtram (Chas. Page & Co., Ltd.); H. R. Peters (J. M. Steel & Co., Ltd.); Fred Weil (Joseph Weil & Son, Ltd.); and C. H. Wilson (Cole & Wilson, Ltd.); *Honorary Auditor*, A. R. Sparrow, F.C.A.

Luncheon

Guest of honour at the Association's luncheon was SIR CULLUM WELCH, Bt., O.B.E., M.C., who proposed the toast of the Association. In his reply MR. C. W. LOVEGROVE (vice-president) paid tribute to the Association's first president (the late Mr. Victor Blagden) who had died since the previous annual meeting, and said that the chairman (Mr. G. S. Bache) who was absent because of an accident, had sent a tele-

gram of greeting to members. The Association, he declared, had a long and distinguished record in the chemical trade but, like others, was facing the wind of change. There had been little curtailment of members' expansion programmes mentioned at the previous annual luncheon, but many U.S. manufacturers had established factories in Europe. It was on the cards that political events might force a closer tie-up between the "seven" and the "six," and that might lead to an all-round lowering of tariff barriers. Changes in trading trends would give scope to members, who would be well served by their Association. In a toast to the guests MR. DENIS F. WAUGH (chairman of the Association) expressed the view that the Export Credits Guarantee Department should give more consideration to the matter of insurance cover. Cover should be cheap enough and flexible enough to meet merchants' requirements.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

MR. J. RODGERS told MR. R. EDWARDS on May 10 that the United Kingdom manufacturers of ethanediol had applied for the imposition of an anti-dumping duty on imports from the United States on the ground that it was being sold at "dumped prices." The application was being examined against the criteria in the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1957.

Decimal Currency

MR. G. W. PROUDFOOT gave notice on May 10 that on May 23 he intended to submit a motion calling attention to the need for a decimal currency.

Soft Drinks

MR. JOHN HARE (Minister of Agriculture), when replying to SIR J. SMYTH on May 12, stated he had no reason to suppose that the food and drugs authorities were not doing all they could to enforce the Soft Drinks Order. During 1959, 3,112 samples of soft drinks were taken for that purpose.

Prescription Costs

MR. DEREK WALKER-SMITH informed MR. M. EDELMAN on May 16 that the average cost of National Health Service prescriptions during February was approximately 6s. 11d.

Dysentery Epidemic

MISS E. PITTS (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health) in a written reply to MR. J. A. BIGGS-DAVISON indicated that dysentery had this year been somewhat more prevalent in England and Wales. Weekly notifications had reached a peak in the week ended April 9 and had since declined rapidly. Children were mainly affected and the disease was generally mild.

Decimal System

MR. R. MAUDLING (President, Board of Trade) told MRS. H. SLATER on May 17 that the conversion of weights and measures to the decimal system was one of those difficult questions upon which informed public discussion and comment were particularly useful.

Sulphate of Ammonia

MR. A. F. HOLT asked the President of the Board of Trade on May 17 whether he had reached a decision on the application for the removal of the duty on sulphate of ammonia. MR. R. MAUDLING said he could not say when he would be able to announce a decision. Tariff applications took a long time and it was most important that anyone concerned, either as a home producer or as an importer, should be satisfied that he had had a full opportunity of being heard and his argument considered. MR. F. WILLEY, in another question on the same day, asked by what amounts the German and Belgian manufacturers of ammonium sulphate had agreed to raise their export prices consequent upon the consideration of the application for an anti-dumping duty. MR. MAUDLING stated that exporters in both countries had undertaken to increase their export prices to the United Kingdom by £2 10s. per ton.

Monopolies Commission

MR. M. LIPTON was told by MR. MAUDLING on May 17 that he was not in a position to make an announcement about new references to the Monopolies Commission.



AMBASSADOR AT FACTORY: The Iranian Ambassador in London (H.E. H. Ghods-Nakhaei, G.C.V.O.) examines a product at the Ware factory of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. With him are Messrs. P. F. G. Hanbury and E. K. Samways.



THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

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TELEGRAMS: "CHEMUS ESTRAND, LONDON"

ESTABLISHED 1859

"Resign!"

THE doctrine of collective responsibility was advanced at the meeting of Branch Representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society on May 19 (see p. 644) by Mr. S. E. Morgan (Bedfordshire Branch) as sufficient cause for withholding from reports of Council proceedings details of how individual members have argued or voted. We do not agree with Mr. Morgan that there is a true analogy with Cabinet procedure, though we recognise his sincere advocacy of a tenable point of view. Members of the Cabinet are not put there by vote of the electors of the country, who, when they vote in their 630 constituencies need to know only whether a man or woman is acceptable as representative for their own constituency (though no doubt they are influenced by the previous public life of the candidate). Members of the Cabinet are chosen by the Prime Minister, who has complete theoretical freedom of choice to "hire and fire." In practice, each Minister must justify himself and his policies not only to members of his own Party, but even more importantly to a critical Opposition, whose members are able both to interrogate him at Question Time and to attack him in Debate. How different with the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society! Every member, except those appointed by the Privy Council, is put there by direct vote of the whole membership. The Council's "prime minister" (the president) is elected by Council vote and has no option but to accept all its members, whether appointed or elected. None can be compelled to resign, and on one or two occasions in the past when a member could have resigned on a point of principle and, in effect—though not in fact—"fought a by-election" as a challenge to a policy or act with which he was not in agreement, he has not done so. Decision is therefore inevitably by majority vote, and it is in consequence important to members of the Society as electors to know who are the majority and who are the minority. Otherwise they vote "blind" and, in the long run, the Council is not the best that can be elected. Instead, the chairmen of Council committees do not even face Branch Representatives—the nearest parallel to a pharmaceutical "parliament"—at their twice-yearly meetings. As committee chairmen they are screened from critical publicity by a permanent official of the Society, who seems sometimes to speak with Olympian authority without, of course, ever running the gauntlet of political sacrifice.

However, suppose we accept for a moment the doctrine of collective responsibility as applying to the

Council. Does it not apply both ways? The Branch Representatives' meeting on May 19 and, indeed, the annual meeting on May 18, were both remarkable for astonishing lapses from constitutional correctness of procedure. At the annual meeting the Society's financial statement was never put to the vote and approved, and to those who may argue that approval of the accounts is implicit in the passing of the annual report we would say that, even if they may be hypothetically correct, always in previous years the Society's finances have merited separate mention at the annual meeting. We do not believe that the members present at the 1960 annual meeting were indifferent to the financial affairs of their Society, but that they were caught unawares.

At the Branch Representatives' meeting the platform paid the price of its inefficiency to the extent of seeing its report on the resolutions of the Branch Representatives' May 1959 meeting overwhelmingly rejected after having been, at an earlier stage of the meeting and (by all the rules for the conduct of meetings except that of having been formally moved and seconded) accepted. Such humiliation for the platform is rare and, so far as we can recall without a specific search of the records, unprecedented in the annals of the Society. Surely, however, if the doctrine of collective responsibility applies to the Council of the Society, the proper outcome of the rejection should have been the immediate resignation of the Council and the announcement of fresh elections.

In Mood of Moderation

ONCE again the Branch Representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society showed, at their meeting on May 19 (see p. 644), a combined good sense and a refusal to be stampeded that were noteworthy in view of the scant response of the Council to their deliberations of 1959. The meeting accepted with virtual unanimity a resolution calling on the Council to try and bring about an improvement in the standards of advertising as applied to medicines sold direct to the public, and the Council, to its credit, accepted the resolution without complaining too strongly—as it might legitimately have done—that its prolonged efforts to that end had received insufficient recognition from members. The passing of the resolution, of course, strengthens the Council's hands in making those efforts. A point made by Mr. Adams—that the labels and leaflets for some pharmacists' own specialities were as much at fault as those of the large manufacturers—was, unfortunately, justified. We hope members generally will re-examine their printed matter with a view to eliminating, at the very least, any claims that they would take exception to if made in manufacturers' Press or television advertisements.

A resolution calling for the Society to press for legislation to ensure a probationary "prescription only" period for every new substance introduced for medical treatment was also carried after modification. With the principle behind the resolution we are in agreement, though we believe a way will have to be found of making the change, if brought about, compatible with the principle that a manufacturer making a genuine new contribution to research shall be guaranteed a certain period of freedom from, or restriction of, competition in which to recoup himself for the costs of the research.

Possibly the most controversial question upon which a vote of approval was secured was the admission of

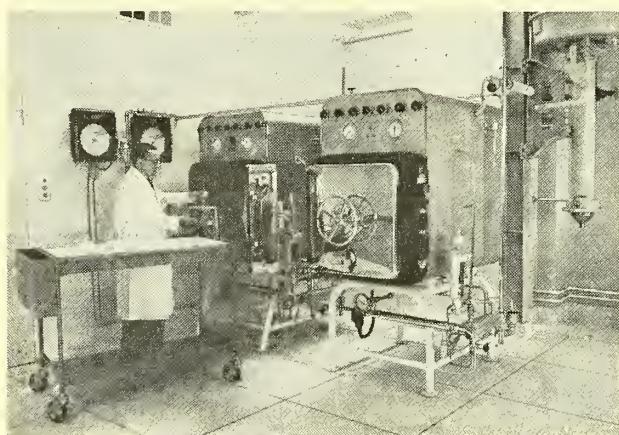
"graduates" to a new associate membership of the Society. The fear of those who opposed the motion was that the new type of membership, if given effect, would bring about a dilution, which was at all costs to be avoided, especially in the retail side of pharmacy. So long as the law remains as it is, however, that risk does not exist, for the statutory qualification is a *sine qua non* of becoming an authorised seller of poisons. Every pharmacist would agree that the ideal situation would be for every person passing a pharmaceutical degree or qualifying examination to take up membership of the Society. The fact is that they do not all do so, and the movers of the resolution have faced that fact and suggested a way by which non-registered graduates may be kept within the Society's orbit and thus in an association in which the advantages of membership are most likely to be brought home to them. In the long run it could well be that the risk of dilution would be greater if there existed a large body of non-members who had passed a pharmaceutical examination than if all of them were the associate members of the resolution. At present their number is not overwhelming. The Cardiff resolution appeals to us as a practical way of dealing with a problem to which the "ideal" solution we have mentioned will never be reached.

The New Recruits

OUTGOING members of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council have such an advantage over other candidates that it is an event of outstanding interest and importance that two new members have been elected in a

year in which all seven outgoers have stood for re-election. The results suggest that factors of a special kind must have ensured the return of Messrs. Ridehalgh and Chamings. Mr. Chamings has put forward at meetings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference views that we should not have expected to commend him to all retail pharmacists. As an official of CIBA Laboratories, Ltd., he no doubt represented an opportunity to pharmacists engaged in manufacture to secure a much-desired spokesman on the Council, and they may, therefore, have "plumped" and, with help from other voters, secured his return. Mr. Ridehalgh represents no such sectional "interest." Like the two defeated members he is a proprietor pharmacist and it can, in our view, be only on the strength of the trenchant and forthright views advanced in his election statement that he has been voted in. Since we hold the view that trenchant criticism, even to the length of iconoclasm, are much needed in the Council chamber at the present time, we hope he will not allow himself to be over-awed or "tamed" by the "establishment."

From their position as runners-up the defeated, Messrs. G. Hinchliffe and H. Jarvis Graves, may console themselves with the thought that the figures show a determination to secure the return of the two newcomers rather than the non-return of the two losers. To Mr. Hinchliffe must go the sincere sympathy of every member of the Society that the news of his defeat must have come almost simultaneously with the sad loss of his wife, herself a pharmacist who had achieved distinction in the service of the public.



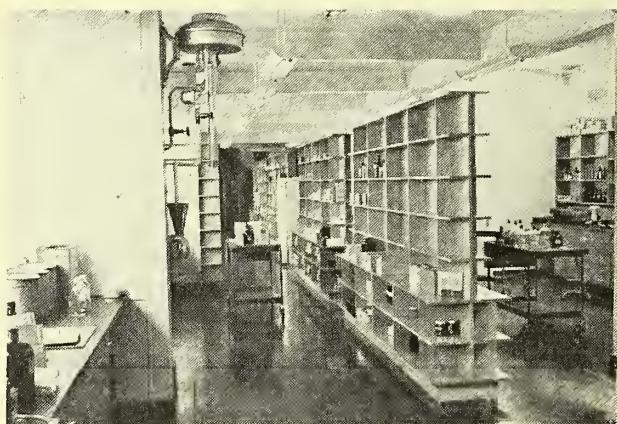
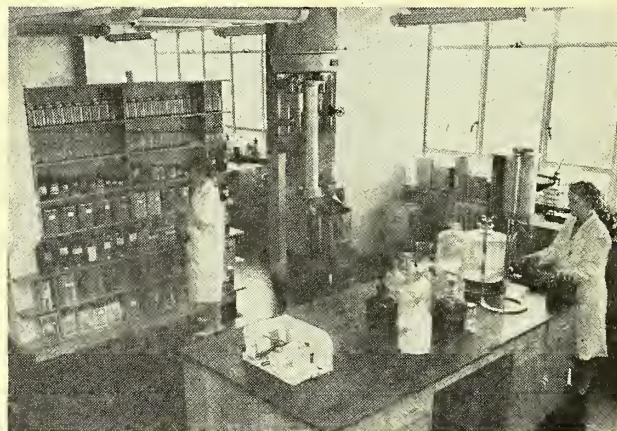
A MODERN PHARMACY DEPARTMENT AT EDMONTON

THE three pictures are of the pharmacy department of the North Middlesex Hospital, London, N.18, recently opened by Princess Margaret. The department occupies the greater part (5,315 sq. ft.) of the third floor of the new building and is handsomely equipped. There are also a ground-floor outpatient dispensary and 200 sq. ft. basement store.

1. The sterilising room with its two Dent & Hellyer autoclaves having a total capacity of 200 ½-litre M.R.C. bottles; Negretti & Zambra temperature-recording instruments and Manesty 3B steam-heated still delivering 20 gall. per minute.

2. Bulk preparations room showing Adelphi semi-automatic filler in use at end of bench. At rear are a Manesty 3B still and 60-litre stainless-steel drum for use in conjunction with Premier mixer.

3. Main in-patient pharmacy (floor area 2,208 sq. ft.) showing specially designed Slingsby trolleys to take, on the lower shelf, two Enfield fibre-board ward boxes, each of nine-winchesters capacity, and with box at one end for order books. In the department are prepared all the pharmaceutical requirements for each of the five hospitals in the group.



PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Annual meeting passes report but is silent on finances

PRINCIPAL business of the resumed annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society on the evening of May 18 was to hear the scrutineers' report on the election (for results, see *C. & D.*, May 21, p. 595) and receive the annual report of the Council. The meeting was well attended but far from lively.

In presenting the annual report of the Council and statement of account THE PRESIDENT (Mr. G. H. Hughes) took a background glance to recall the Society's historical association with Jacob Bell, the centenary of whose death was celebrated in June 1956 "in a manner which I trust was worthy of the pre-eminent place which Bell occupies in the origin and early development of the Society." Unfortunately no thorough-going study of the Society's history had been made so far. It was known only in the form of contemporary records or of short studies of a general or special nature. He raised the matter not to ask for volunteers as historian but to draw attention to the importance of the historical background of the Society's work.

Transition Stage in Education

In regard to student registration the Society was still in the transition stage. They could not say how far students who would have registered two years earlier on reaching the standard of entrance at that time would have retained their intention, remained at school, and would register later the present year. Until that time came the effect of the new regulations on recruitment would not be clear. But they were not leaving the future man-power position to chance. The need was by all suitable means to present pharmacy as an attractive and worth-while career, and that was a responsibility resting upon pharmacists individually as well as collectively. The national exhibit staged at Olympia in 1959 and numerous local efforts of the same kind had played their part, but more varied and intensive efforts must be made and the Publicity Committee would be coming forward with plans. At present there were no data upon which a reliable estimate of the career value of pharmacy could be based. That handicap could only be overcome by the co-operation of members in supplying the necessary information.

The ending of National Service would effect a considerable addition to the effective man-power in pharmacy. They had no knowledge of how the needs of the pharmaceutical services of the Army and Air Force were going to be met in the new situation, and some allowance must be made for pharmacists who might be employed in the Forces on a voluntary basis. They were about to approach the Ministry of Defence to find out what the position was.

The introduction of the three-year course into schools of pharmacy was proceeding smoothly. The series of courses for teachers of pharmaceutical subjects had opened a new chapter in the relations between the Society and academic pharmacy.

The recent official opening of the new building of the School of Pharmacy, University of London, had set the seal upon the completion of building operations begun in 1938. They rejoiced that the School whose history was so intimately bound up with that of the Society should have successfully overcome the difficult problems of construction and adaptation. The regret he was sure would be felt about the passing of the Diploma in Biochemical Analysis should not be allowed to obscure the positive contribution which the Diploma had made to pharmaceutical education. They were now considering the question of post-graduate diplomas in general to see whether there were other directions in which they might provide instruction to enable pharmacists to develop particular spheres of work to a higher level. In 1953 the subject of assistants was before the annual meeting, at which a Council report dealing with training, examination and supervision had been rejected. The Council then announced that it would not proceed with any such scheme without submitting it to a general meeting of the Society. In the meantime developments had taken place that enabled the situation to be resolved in a manner which the Council believed would be satisfactory to all concerned. A report would be published shortly on the matter. Its essence was acceptance of the certificate of assistant in dispensing of the Society of Apothecaries.

Poisons Law Changes

In legal matters the amendments made recently to the Poisons List and Rules reflected changes in the range and use of drugs and were welcome steps. The Society had urged for some years past comprehensive legislation to enable appropriate control to be exercised over medicines as distinct from poisons. That need had now been recognised by the Government to the extent of setting up a Working Party to examine existing legislation affecting medicines. The Society's evidence for the Working Party was now being prepared. The separation of legislation dealing with medicines from that dealing with poisons on the one hand and food on the other could not fail to emphasise the distinctive character of the problems relating to the control of drugs and the importance of the work with which pharmacy was concerned. The decision of the Home Secretary to control by law most if not all the drugs on the Society's list as affecting the central nervous system vindicated the principle the Council was applying in asking members to supply those drugs on prescription only. The composition of the Publicity Committee and the scope of its work showed that the Council recognised the importance of suitable publicity for the Society and pharmacy, and they might look forward to receiving much help from the Committee in due course.

Concluding with an expression of thanks to the Society's staff, the president referred to the sad loss the Society

had suffered in the death of Mr. A. J. Plowright, its assistant secretary.

Discussion

Before being voted upon the report was, as usual, thrown open to members' comment. MR. D. J. GIBSON, South-east Metropolitan, was strongly critical of the Society's exhibit at the National Careers Exhibition, 1959, and said the lesson to be learned from it was the need for better presentations of such displays. MR. G. J. HENDRA, Cornish, attributed the prevalent apathy of members of the Society to despondency over the lack of constructive leadership from the Council. MR. C. H. PRESTON ROBINSON, Mansfield, said that the annual report spotlighted the sorry efforts of the Council in the field of post-graduate education. His Branch sought an assurance that the Council was not contemplating the abandonment of its position as an examining body. MR. C. E. TURNER, North Staffordshire, urged greater attention to providing facilities for practical training. The situation facing students seeking such training was often appalling, some of them encountering the utmost difficulty in finding a place. He asked whether the Council intended to submit evidence to the fact-finding inquiry into the working of resale price maintenance, and whether it had had discussions with the National Pharmaceutical Union on the subject. Was there any objection to branches submitting evidence? Mr. Turner was told by THE PRESIDENT that the National Pharmaceutical Union was much alive to the subject of resale price maintenance and would co-operate with anybody with help to give. The matter was so delicate that branches should not make direct approaches to the commission. MR. F. W. ADAMS, from the platform, said the matter was being studied by the Council, but it was not yet clear whether it was necessary or expedient for the Society to intervene.

MR. K. HOLLAND, Romford, said that difficulties in securing practical training were a problem the Council should get to grips with. It was a matter of writing to education departments. MR. E. T. GRIFFITHS, Cardiff, regretted that there was no mention in the report of bringing under the Council's umbrella those graduates who did not register with the Society.

The report was approved. The accounts were not separately considered.

The meeting formally approved a resolution in the name of the president to amend clause 7 of the Statement upon Matters of Professional Conduct [the clause that states that the dispensing of medicines should not be advertised but permitting the use of the term "dispensing chemist" on facias, labels, business stationery, etc.] by deleting the words "or in a Press announcement in association only with wording which would normally appear on a professional or business visiting card," three members voting against. The meeting ended with the vote of thanks to the president moved by MR. T. REID (vice-president).

Branch Representatives' Meeting

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP FOR PHARMACY GRADUATES APPROVED

A SECOND form of membership of the Pharmaceutical Society was approved by Branch Representatives at their meeting in London on May 19. The motion giving rise to the meeting's decision was proposed by MR. T. D. TURNER on behalf of the Cardiff Branch: "That the Pharmaceutical Society should initiate an Associateship of the Society to which graduates in pharmacy who are not members of the Society would be admitted."

Definition of a Graduate

To clear away any doubt, Mr. Turner defined the term "graduates" as "those people who have successfully pursued a course of study at a British university or technical college for the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy, Bachelor of Science (Pharmacy) or the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society" [the last named presumably without following it up with the "practical" year]. Delegates had heard that day, and on other occasions, of the apathy of members of the Society; ways and means had been discussed and attempts had been made to destroy that apathy and in its place produce an interested and active membership. Members of the Cardiff Branch did not think that the problem had been approached in the right way. They believed that the apathy existed largely among those members who had qualified in the past ten years, and that it had been produced by the neglect by the Society's Council of post-graduate students. Mr. Turner said that members should examine the first post-collegiate year of a pharmacy student.

"He leaves the hurly-burly of college life with its crammed time-table of social and cultural activities to find, and I stress the word find, an authorised seller of poisons who is willing to give him a year's employment so that he may fulfil the statutory requirements and perfect himself in the branch of the profession he has chosen. But during that all-important formative year, that first year of release from academic studies, that first year of comparative freedom, little or no attempt is made by the Society to gain that individual's loyalty and enthusiasm, or to attract him into branch activities. He is left to stand on the professional sideline; a social vacuum is formed and into that the graduate absorbs other activities: past-students' associations, old boys' clubs, sports clubs, theatre clubs, etc., all of which he has known previously but which have been denied him because of lack of time. At the end of his year's practical training the graduate becomes a member of the Pharmaceutical Society—a body which to him is the remote 'headmaster' of his profession, just as impersonal and unapproachable."

It was not surprising, said Mr. Turner, that belated attempts to gain his enthusiasm were met by an understandable reluctance to forego any of his new-found pleasures. What was surprising was that that was labelled apathy.

"Surely it is we who are apathetic in allowing those persons to disappear from our influence for that all-important year—a year in which their attitude towards the Society is often set for life. We feel that the answer is to make them associates of the Pharmaceutical Society immediately upon graduation, and thus to give them almost every advantage of membership except that of being allowed to practise as a registered pharmacist. Thus we will be gaining their immediate interest and enthusiasm and we in turn can demonstrate an interest in their welfare and career."

A second group of graduates had to be considered: those who had graduated and taken up employment in which the statutory requirements linked with membership were not necessary. The group was small but steadily increasing, and was confined almost entirely to those who had taken a degree in pharmacy. The rate of increase was likely to be much greater. With the present change in the entrance requirements and the duration of course of the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination, degree and diploma became virtually the same. That similarity would no doubt result in the first choice of candidates being that of the degree course rather than the diploma. As the number of degree students increased so would the number of "unregistered graduates."

Two Types

Those unregistered graduates were of two types. There were those who found that they could immediately enter pharmaceutical industry or commerce at a high salary without doing a year's practical training at a low wage, and that their employment in research, administrative or commercial positions was not dependent upon their becoming members. Secondly there were graduates who elected to continue in college and take a higher degree, finally entering industry or becoming members of the teaching staffs of the various schools of pharmacy.

Both groups found that, either for monetary reasons or because of personal status and advancement it became unwise, even impossible, for them to return to a position from which they could do a year's practical training, even though they felt the need to become members of their professional body.

With the expansion of the schools of pharmacy and the greater encouragement and amenities for research, the number of such persons was bound to increase and would present a serious problem for the Society. There might arise the problem that schools of pharmacy became staffed by people who were not, in the true sense of the word, pharmacists. They would be divorced from the Society and its activities yet they would be the only people capable of teaching the subject of pharmacy. And the majority of those engaged in pharmaceutical research, whether industrial or academic, would be linked to

pharmacy only by virtue of their work and not through their professional body.

"Society of Pharmacy Graduates"

"We in Cardiff are concerned that these unregistered graduates may form a 'Society of Graduates in Pharmacy'—a splinter group that may make an attempt to influence the teaching, examining and research organisation of a large section of the pharmaceutical world, and may also attempt to relegate the Society to the sterile rôle of arbitrator, mediator and 'father confessor' to its practising members. We feel sure that the initiation of an associateship would not only eradicate those possibilities and protect the future of the Society but that it would maintain all those persons in close contact with pharmaceutical opinion on educational, political and ethical matters, and in return would give them a chance of taking a constructive part in the forming of those opinions. In presenting this proposition we would like to thank Mr. Adams for confirming that an associateship could only be established by a change in our constitution. That would involve an amendment to the charter, which would in turn require the approval of the Privy Council. Even with that fact in mind we are sure that the Council and delegates will agree that this meeting is the correct place for such an important subject to be discussed."

MR. A. B. J. MUNDAY, Cardiff, seconding, emphasised that, though associates would have a vote in the Council elections, they would not be eligible to stand for the Council. They would be fee-paying, entitling them to all the privileges of branch membership but not to practise as retail pharmacists. "We would be keeping them in the family but we would not be supporting them—they would be helping to support the family. We would be forming a second class of membership. It is better that this should be dealt with now rather than when it reaches crisis proportions, by which time it may be too late to do anything."

MR. G. J. HENDRA, Cornish, opposing the motion, said that he thought that he had come to a meeting of representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society. Pharmacists properly trained should be fully qualified and fit to take their place in any branch of pharmacy. If graduates wished to become members then they should take the Society's forensic examination and do their twelve months' practical training, in order to obtain the "much-maligned" diploma.

MR. G. G. DAVIES, Swansea and West Glamorgan, said that his branch members were also concerned at the increasing number of pharmacists who were not members of the Society. It was bad that membership was not attractive enough to people in administrative and industrial pharmacy, and he appealed to the Council to give consideration to the principle behind the motion, even if it

was destined to be defeated at that meeting.

MR. J. CHILTON, Glasgow and West of Scotland, expressed surprise that the Society had not taken action years ago along the lines proposed. Some might think that the course of action suggested might be "a back door into pharmacy" but he pointed out that the suggestion was that the graduates should become associated with the Society as a professional body. He refuted any suggestion that teachers might influence degree students against taking the Society's diploma—only one student of his in the past six years had not done so. "They are almost bullied into doing it," he added. "The Council rejected our proposal, to which this meeting agreed last year [That the Society should place a sum of money at the disposal of branches annually to enable grants to be made to encourage the attendance at the British Pharmaceutical Conference of student members of the Pharmaceutical Society who would otherwise be unable to attend] but this motion before you now may do something to rectify that."

MR. J. W. B. FISH, Folkestone, said that all graduates in pharmacy should be brought in as full members of the Society. "Who would want half membership at half price?" was a question he posed.

Refer It for a Report

MR. F. W. ADAMS (registrar) said that the idea behind the motion had implications that could not be studied without considerable effort. There was a great deal of concern, as the meeting showed, that graduates should be brought into the Society by one means or another. That feeling had been expressed on a similar occasion before. Mr. Adams suggested that the best course would be "not to put the motion to the hazard of a vote" but that it might, without commitment, be referred to the Council as the subject for a report. "I feel sure that the idea is acceptable to the membership generally, but the problem is how best to secure the association with the Society of graduates in pharmacy."

"This is a dangerous situation," asserted MR. F. J. REYNOLDS, Birmingham. His branch opposed the motion. "If these people want to become qualified pharmacists there is a method. We do not want a back-door entrance into pharmacy. It has been said that these people, if they became associate members, would become more sympathetic to retail pharmacy, but the only way that would come about would be by their doing an apprenticeship."

Replying, MR. TURNER said "These people do not wish to become retail pharmacists. We must realise that retail pharmacy is not the only branch of pharmacy. We would like to comply with Mr. Adams's suggestion that the principle should be studied by the Council at a later date."

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. G. H. Hughes) ruled, however, that the motion must be put to the vote. He pointed out that even if the motion were defeated, the Council would not be precluded from giving consideration to it.

The motion was accordingly put to the meeting and carried.

Advertising Standards

Increased advertising of "patent" medicines in recent years, largely associated with the spread of commercial television, had unfortunately not brought with it an improved ethical standard of advertising, said MR. R. N. BARRETT, moving a West Hertfordshire Branch motion "That the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society should use all its influence to improve the standards of advertising of medicines to the general public in order to eliminate exaggerated claims." Mr. Barrett said that, if one were to believe all one saw on television and in the Press—and unfortunately a majority of the public did—the long search for the cure for the common cold, for example, had been brought to a successful conclusion by several manufacturers. That, of course, was nonsense, but he did not consider it a satisfactory state of affairs that the public were not adequately protected against such exaggerated claims. If the criterion of a successful remedy were to be whether or not it was advertised on television, and if self-medication were consequently to increase, then the Society should make certain that no false claims were made in the advertising of such medicines. A Parliamentary Committee had recently been formed to look into advertising as a whole, and he understood that pharmacy was to be represented on it. His Branch was of the opinion that the Council should give pharmacy's representative on that committee the fullest support. The influence that the Council could yield had never been shown to greater effect than by the impact made by the statement on C.N.S. drugs. "Surely here is an opportunity for the Council to add to the prestige recently gained, and in so doing to perform a service not only to our profession but to the nation as a whole."

Seconding the motion, MR. K. JENKINS quoted an advertisement from that day's issue of the *Daily Express*, commenting: "This is a case where the purchaser should be directed to the general store and not the pharmacy. It is so near the mark that the Pharmaceutical Society should investigate the matter."

MR. F. W. ADAMS said he was sure that all delegates were in support of the motion "but one ought to say that the Society for many years has used its influence in various ways. For example, it has a representative on the important advertising investigation department of the Advertising Association and on the standing advisory committee of the Independent Television Authority." He believed the committee to which Mr. Barrett had referred to be the advertising inquiry committee set up in 1959 by Mr. Noel Baker, M.P. That was an unofficial committee but it had attracted a lot of support, and the Society was represented on it by an observer. In such ways the Council had sought to influence the advertising of medicines and would continue to do so. However, Mr. Adams pointed out, the Council's influence was weakened by the fact that many of the products that would probably be included in the category referred to by the motion were given prominence by pharmacists in their own

businesses. Labels on pharmacists' own products, too, were often as absurd and exaggerated as the advertisement read out to the meeting that day.

"I would urge that . . . to be effective we must put our own house in order." The motion was carried.

Clinical Trials and New Drugs

The meeting approved an amended Harrow Branch motion "That the Society should press for legislation to the effect that no new substance introduced for medical treatment should be supplied to the public except on a doctor's prescription until sufficient evidence is available to justify release from such control." Proposing the motion, the last part of which had been amended from "until such time as it has been shown by controlled clinical trials to be free from liability to produce addiction or dependence," MR. G. RAINES, Harrow, said that the rapid introduction of new drugs was one of the great problems of the time. New preparations were being issued for sale before they had had adequate trials to see if they were suitable or not for the public to use. There was tremendous pressure on manufacturing chemists to get their products on the market at the earliest possible date to foil their rivals. "If I were able to synthesise a new drug, make it up in tablet form, and market it, even if in two years' time it was found that people were going blind, deaf, or mad through that preparation, I would not have broken the law so long as I had not contravened certain labelling and advertising requirements."

Several years ago in America, as a result of a catastrophe caused by a toxic solvent, legislation affecting the use of new substances as medicines had been tightened up, and it was now illegal to offer new drugs for sale until an application had been made to the Federal Food and Drug Administration and permission obtained. A new drug distributed for study before an application had become effective had to be labelled "Caution: New drug—limited by Federal law to investigational use." Only recently a great tragedy had occurred in France from the marketing of a new tin compound. "Have we to wait until a similar tragedy occurs in this country before taking steps to prevent it?" While it was probably impossible to stop suicide by poisons legislation, it was possible the risk of accidental poisoning could be reduced by appropriate labelling, distinctive containers and restricted supply. The hazard that faced the general public today was the availability of a large number of substances that could not strictly be termed toxic. Many of those were the C.N.S. stimulant or depressive drugs, the harmful effects of which were only apparent after a lapse of time.

"The present poisons legislation is chaotic and needs overhauling and rationalising so far as medicinal substances are concerned. The point that needs to be decided about every substance is this: is it suitable for self-medication? . . . That question cannot be answered until experience in the use of the substance has been built up. The acute toxicity of a substance is usually fairly well known by the manufacturers

as a result of animal experiments, but chronic toxicity and undesirable effects, such as the autotoxicity of dihydrostreptomycin and the habit-forming nature of phenmetrazine, are only discoverable by prolonged usage. It seems to the Harrow Branch that the only solution to the problem is to make all new substances offered as medicines subject to supply on prescription only until controlled trials have shown whether or not it is safe to allow them to be sold to the public for self-medication."

MR. G. H. SALT, North Staffordshire, seconding, said that such an arrangement would be advantageous to manufacturer, retailer and the general public.

MR. K. HOLLAND, Romford, wondered what the Council would do if the motion were carried. Two years ago his branch had put up a motion that the Council should look into the matter of clinical trials and should have discussions with other bodies to see if guidance on new drugs could be given to doctors and through them to patients. Obviously the danger with new drugs was that sufficient clinical trials could not be done in time. He would have liked to see the Council set up a joint expert committee with manufacturers to discuss that important matter.

MR. A. G. M. MADGE, Plymouth, said that there were three points in favour of the motion. First, it was in the public interest; secondly it would raise the professional status of pharmacy; and thirdly it was a step towards ensuring the sale of medicines through pharmacists only.

MR. T. W. FISHER, Leeds, said there was extreme disquiet at reports in the lay Press as to sources of supply of toxic drugs and drugs of addiction. "We must have some black sheep in pharmacy." He wondered if the Council could stop those sources of supply. MR. J. A. MYERS, Edinburgh and South-eastern Scottish, said the motion was desirable but poorly worded. Were doctors in a position to prescribe drugs that could produce toxicity over a long period? How long must be allowed to see if a drug was free from producing addiction? MR. W. A. BEANLAND, Folkestone, pointed out that it was not until drugs had fallen into the hands of irresponsible people who took them without any regard to the directions that addiction and dependence became obvious. He could not see how that could be avoided by any sort of time limit.

The Cohen Committee

MR. D. WHITTAKER, Reigate and Redhill, said that all preparations were investigated by the Cohen Committee, which classified them according to their suitability for prescribing or otherwise. Retail pharmacy had been deluged by so-called "ethical" preparations and the avalanche was becoming more severe. The onus lay on the man at the counter to say "This is a prescription only drug and I cannot supply you with it." Drawing attention to a resolution at the 1959 Branch Representatives' meeting [That items which may only be dispensed under the Therapeutic Substances Act, Schedule 4, and Dangerous Drugs Regulations should be issued by

manufacturers in containers bearing a label which can be easily removed by the dispensing pharmacist], MR. H. WILLIAMS, Reading, said that the crux of the problem was that the public did not know about such preparations until pharmacists "dished them out" with the original labels on them. MR. J. R. PHILLIPS, Bournemouth, said that the point of the motion was that drugs that appeared innocent might become dangerous, and there must be a method of quickly stopping the indiscriminate sale of such drugs. If the drugs were distributed outside pharmacy there was no way of stopping them. Such action as the Council had taken with C.N.S. drugs could be taken quickly. Delay in enacting new poisons legislation created the problem. Were new drugs made Part I preparations their sale could be quickly stopped. The motion was carried.

Enforcement of Directives

Proposing "That the Council should not issue any directive to members unless they are prepared to take active steps to ensure its enforcement through the Statutory Committee," MR. G. L. WALTON, North Staffordshire, said that, contrary to what members of the Council had come to expect from North Staffordshire, the motion was not put forward as a criticism of the Council but as a measure to help further co-operation between headquarters and members. He said an official of the Society had stated that no action had been taken against members who disregarded the Council's statement on C.N.S. drugs because the Council was not sure how far the Statutory Committee would support it. The Council should be in a position to take members and corporate bodies before the Statutory Committee knowing that, if the Council's case were upheld, more attention would be paid to its directives.

MR. ADAMS pointed out that raising the question of enforcement was not the best way to ensure members' co-operation. By accepting the Statement on Matters of Professional conduct, members had agreed to support the Council in any such directives as it might issue. The matter resolved itself into a question whether or not the membership believed the Council was entitled to give advice in that way. The Council in its announcement had not referred to disciplinary action, for it did not believe that by doing so it would gain the co-operation of members. He did not wish to comment on the reason why the Council did not proceed formally against people who were not observing its advice, but members must bear in mind that a failure to follow the Council's advice ought to be dealt with in that way. That was always at the back of the Council's mind. The motion was carried.

A Leeds motion "That the Society's journal should not accept advertisements from firms which (a) do not guarantee price protection; (b) advertise the sale of medicinal products through channels other than pharmacy; and (c) advertise their products in a manner which cannot be substantiated to the satisfaction of the Council" was carried. Proposing it, MR. A. G. REED, Leeds,

said that the journal should set an example to the general Press as to what the accepted standard of advertising should be. He quoted examples of advertisements accepted for products that could be purchased at cut prices at grocers' and other shops. Even companies marketing "ethical" products should not be supported if other of their goods were sold at cut prices through other channels.

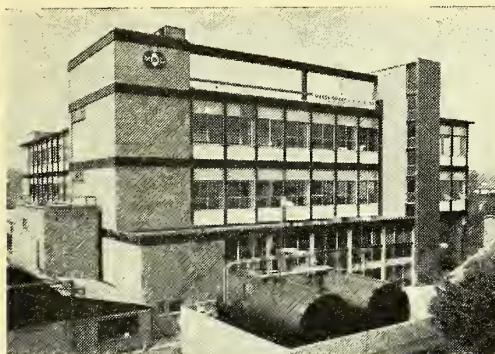
Public or Private?

Seconding the motion MR. H. GORDON, Leeds, said his support was based primarily on his understanding of the position of the journal in the profession. "If it is a public newspaper, then I can say nothing beyond asking why I am forced to buy it. I can obtain all the news of my profession and my colleagues from other journals that do not put a muzzle on private opinion. If it is the mouthpiece of our profession, which I believe, then its views and its behaviour must express, in everything it does, the majority opinion of the organisation. In fact it must attempt to lead that opinion." Mr. Gordon said his support was also based upon the contention that the real strength of pharmacy lay in retail. Retail pharmacy was under fire today from supermarkets, cut-price stores, etc. If support were shown for manufacturers who were complacent about their goods being sold at cut prices then the manufacturers who were prepared to defend price maintenance must feel that the battle was not worth while. The Society's journal should not exist to publish announcements for people who harmed members' very existence. Next, as the professor had so rightly said, it was high time pharmacists stopped being the whipping boys for manufacturers and took some pride in their profession. "I object, as a pharmacist, to being associated with the grocer and the hardware store. Once a manufacturer uses my status in any advertisement to help sell his goods, and associates me with other shopkeepers, I lose interest in his wares." His third point should be so obvious to any organisation that considered it had a duty to the public as to need little emphasis. If pharmacists were a professional body then they should not accept announcements from manufacturers who advertised their wares misleadingly.

MR. C. H. PRESTON ROBINSON, Mansfield, said his Branch was in sympathy with the idea behind the motion but asked guidance from the platform as to whether it could be held to be in restraint of trade.

MR. ADAMS: The question asked as to the legality of what is proposed is an important one. I would not like to say at this stage that the action would be out of order, but it would have to be carefully looked at. Reference has been made to the financial aspect from the journal's point of view but that consideration never enters the Council's policy in conducting advertising in the journal. There were strict rules with which advertisers had to comply, and they were of a much higher standard than those of any other newspaper. The motion was carried.

(To be concluded)



A "PEAK IN PLANNED PRODUCTIVITY"

Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., open "the Group's best planned building"

SELECTING the most fruitful ideas from the design of the Group's many plants in America and elsewhere, Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., have produced at Hoddesdon, Herts, a new building which they consider the best—though not the biggest—of them all. Built at a cost of £700,000 on the site of the premises the company were driven by enemy action to move into in 1940, the building is designed to be doubled in size at short notice to keep pace with expansion. Many of the services installed, in fact, are already on the scale of the doubled building.

The factory is along the West side of Hertford Road, Hoddesdon. The planners, who were under the handicap that the restricted site was already partly occupied by existing buildings, had to do some hard thinking to arrive at the right synthesis of practicality, aesthetic attractiveness, and economic outlay. Against the current trend towards single-story installations, the building provides on the site it occupies the advantages of gravity flow of materials from the manufacturing area on the top floor; simple administrative and analytical control of production stages; and economy and

flexibility in a central "stacking" of services.

Exceptional story height in the ground-floor warehouse area permits pallet stacking to maximum heights and enables lorries to drive into the building for unloading by lift trucks. Story heights on the upper floors are also generous to enable all lighting cables and other services to pass across the building without interruption above a suspended ceiling.

A floor span of 40 x 20 ft. was adopted as most economical. Internal partitions were avoided except for creating air-conditioned rooms where necessary. Main service piping was installed through standard holes in precast beams, and roof drainage pipes were also precast inside the columns.

Materials flow along a circular path, proceeding from loading bays to a bulk lift for distribution to the manufacturing and packaging floors; traversing the floor via production and packaging lines; and descending by lift to the warehouse to be shipped by the company's lorries. The building has "curtain" walls of clear windows with white vitreous-enamelled sheet steel panels on black-edged beams.

Cradles for cleaning the walls move along an overhead track, which was installed at an early stage to eliminate the need for scaffolding during construction.

All manufacturing areas are designed for fume- and dust-free operation, and the tablet-coating and grinding operations have filtered extract systems. Full air conditioning is provided in many manufacturing and packaging areas, and the air supply for the sterile department has "absolute" filtration and ultraviolet irradiation to reduce the bacterial count. Each floor of the building has a plant equipment area on the mezzanine floor above the lavatories, the two together forming a service core at the centre of the building.

Manufacturing (tableting and coating; ointments and liquids; sterile and Sucrets departments) and packaging are located on the top and middle floors respectively. Powders for tablet manufacturing are blended in Gardner and Alite mixers and the blends are processed in Manesty mixers, diluents being added to convert the powder into a moist mass. The product is ground in Fitzpatrick mills in front of Kunz



A well known and characteristic product of the company is Sucrets, combining the "know-how" of confectionery manufacture with the precision of dosage of pharmaceutical tablets. At left the Sucrets base is being prepared in a sugar dissolver and vacuum cooker. The mass is later cut and compressed to the finished product. At right the Sucrets are being foil-wrapped before being filled into containers to an electronically counted quantity. At top of page: Frontage of the pharmaceutical plant to Hertford Road, and view from the south-west, showing office block backed by pharmaceutical plant.



At left: A view of the canteen. At right: Separated by an open serving counter from the production area, the efficiently arranged label store permits speedy supply of any label required for a constantly changing output pattern.



grinding booths (to control dust). The granules are laid in trays and dried in Apex ovens. The department's seven Manesty compressing machines range in capacity from 5,000 to 83,000 tablets per hour, and a Drycota machine is capable of producing 22,500 press-coated tablets an hour. Each machine is mobile and located in a separate cubicle for production control. Most of the tablets manufactured are uncoated, but five coating pans, ranging in diameter from 36 in. to 60 in., are used for sugar and enteric coating.

Parenterals are made in two sterile areas. Vials, rubber stoppers and seals, after having been washed repeatedly in demineralised and distilled water, pass through an autoclave or dry-heat oven for sterilisation. All operating personnel enter through separate dressing, washing and gowning rooms. Liquids and ointments are made in a combined production area, the ointments in 50-gall. mobile tanks, the liquids in 500-gall. tanks centrally controlled and mechanically loaded.

Seven packaging lines are operated—three general, others for automatic liquid finishing, automatic Tyrozet lozenge finishing, automatic tablet finishing, and ointment finishing respectively. Most of the packaging equipment is portable to promote optimum flexibility for varied production runs, and modern methods of thermoplastic labelling and electronic counting have been applied.

The packaged products, after release by the analytical laboratory, descend to the ground floor warehouses. Orders are assembled on conveyors for dispatch to chemists, hospitals and doctors all over the world.

A Research Fellowship

At the official inauguration of the plant on May 17, Mr. T. W. Rayner (managing director, Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd.) said that, to mark the inauguration of the new laboratories, the management of the company had agreed to establish a Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., research fellowship, to be devoted to the study of metabolic diseases. A sum of approximately £7,500 would be made available for that purpose. The Fellowship would be administered by the dean of the Westminster Hospital Medical School, and the selection of the Fellow would be in the hands of a committee appointed by the dean. The Committee would consist of the dean himself (Dr. Richard Bay-

liss), Dr. Dudley Hart, and Professor N. F. MacLagen (professor of Chemical Pathology, London University). The committee would also determine the programme of research and supervise any other conditions pertinent to the administration of the fellowship.

In his address Mr. Rayner said the pharmaceutical industry in Britain was sometimes said to have subsidised the National Health Service. The truth of the matter was that, if any one was subsidising any one else, the pharmaceutical industry was subsidising the National Health Service. The £50 millions' worth of drugs that the industry sold to the National Health Service in 1959 could not possibly support the research necessary to ensure continuation of the flow of new drugs from which everyone in the country—or for

that matter the whole civilised world—had directly or indirectly benefited. His company in England had paid no dividends for twenty years, ploughing any profit made straight back into the development of the company.

Mr. Rayner was followed by DR. VANNEVAR BUSH (chairman of the board of Merck & Co., Inc., New York, U.S.A.), who said that the problem of getting better medicines, and more of them, into the hands of the people of the world where they were most needed was a problem of manufacture, distribution and selling. No governmental organisation ever learned to sell anything, except perhaps its budget. It was not enough to introduce drugs into a country by donation from one government to another, nor to get them by any means into central hospitals. They needed to get into the hands of humble physicians in far-off places, and both physician and patient needed to be educated in their use and dangers. They needed to be introduced in accordance with the custom of the country. And they needed to be distributed by efficient methods in order to hold down the cost to the purchaser. They needed to be bought, for few men had confidence in things given to them.

The pharmaceutical industry, with its great research programmes, had produced in the past few decades more advance in the curing of man's physical ills than had been produced in all of man's previous history. It had taken drugs that appeared prohibitively expensive and rendered them available to everyone at low cost.

WIDE-SPECTRUM PESTICIDE

Domestic, public health and agricultural uses of a new compound

A NEW wide-spectrum insecticide capable of controlling all fly and insect pests, including those resistant to DDT, is announced by Dow Agrochemicals, Ltd., 48 Charles Street, London, W.1. Given the name Nankor, the insecticide is marketed as a wettable powder, as an emulsifiable concentrate, in aerosol forms for residual and space sprays, and as granules and dust. Its active ingredient is the organo-phosphorous compound 0,2,4,5-trichlorophenyl phosphorothioate, a substance that is rapidly metabolised in the mammalian system with excretion in the urine of the metabolites, which are non-toxic. Despite that rapid breakdown in man, Nankor is understood to have a remarkably long active life when sprayed on walls, doors, windows, floors, buildings, ceilings, etc., its residual effects last 4-8 weeks. Claimed seven times as safe as DDT, the product is effective against mosquitoes, house and stable flies and their larvae, blowflies, fleas, ticks of livestock, sheep keds, lice, poultry mites, cockroaches, silver fish, ants, wasps and many other insects. It has no appreciable smell. Nankor has many applications in agriculture, permitting effective fly control in dairy parlours, barns, livestock and poultry buildings, dung piles, farm sewers, and drains. It does not stain whitewash or paint, and may be safely sprayed on the interior of fly-infested buildings of all types, though until the spray has dried out stock should be

removed from the buildings. Food and water should, too, be covered during spraying. A feature of Nankor is that it may be sprayed on the backs of livestock or used as a dip. As an emulsion it may be mixed with diesel oil, used to impregnate sacking wound around a chain or wire, and suspended between trees or posts to form a "back rubber" that leaves the chemical as a residue on the back of an animal that passes under it. Provided the impregnation is renewed at fortnightly intervals the product gives protection throughout the fly season.

Domestically, Nankor aerosols may be used on pets and their living quarters to protect against fleas, lice and other parasites. Windows, doorways, kitchen sinks, dustbins, garden refuse heaps or other places where flies congregate may be baited by adding 3 oz. of sugar per gall. to the Nankor solution with which they are sprayed. The manufacturers suggest that Nankor presents an unrivalled opportunity to reduce the population of insect vectors of disease or (as with cockroaches) food poisoning. Nankor is to be retailed in packs varying from a 2-oz. aerosol to a 25-gall. drum of emulsion, and as a dust or wettable powder in 50-lb. and 100-lb. packs. It is being manufactured at a new factory at King's Lynn, Norfolk, when the factory, now understood to be completed, is handed over by the contractors to Messrs. Dow.

RESEARCH LABORATORIES AT BRENTFORD

County Laboratories, Ltd., aim "to keep on top" in their chosen field

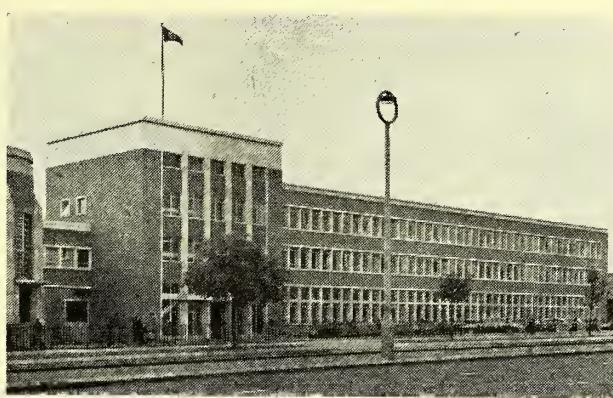
WITH the object of remaining in the front rank of producers of hair dressing and shampoo preparations, County Laboratories, Ltd., have recently been able to expand their products research work on the completion of a new laboratory on the Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex.

The move from Stanmore to the new building allowed Dr. R. H. Marriott (research director) to put into operation a plan he had dreamed of for many years—to design a laboratory essentially for research work on cosmetic and toilet products. Conducting representatives of the Press over the laboratories recently Dr. Marriott explained that land was very expensive in that neighbourhood and it was therefore necessary to utilise space as econ-

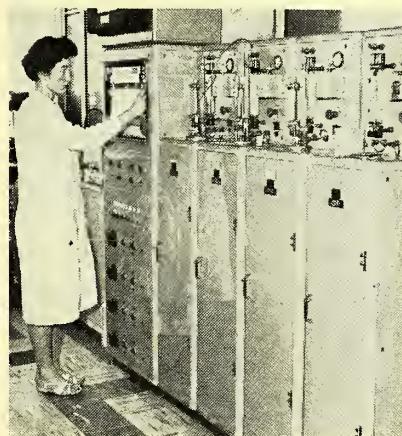
omically as possible without hampering the activities of the maximum number of workers. To that extent the laboratory has, so far as possible, been made what one would call an "open" one, partitions being employed only where there is absolute need of them. Even then, doors have been omitted. There is thus

at 90° F. and a hot room at 105° F. By storing preparations in their packages in those rooms and often alternating between hot and cold—to simulate the diurnal changes of temperature—a pretty good idea can be got as to the stability of the product. Close by there is a packaging department (which has nothing to do with the design of the pack) enabling packaging materials to be tested in respect of their suitability for each particular product so that standards can be set for use by the buying department and the factory.

As with most industrial laboratories much of the equipment consists of standard units but it is often necessary either to take some individual piece of apparatus and adjust it for a particular function or alternatively construct the apparatus from basic components. A number of important pieces of such equipment are seen in this new labora-



Great West Road frontage of the laboratories



Gas-liquid chromatography apparatus showing five columns and recording instrument.

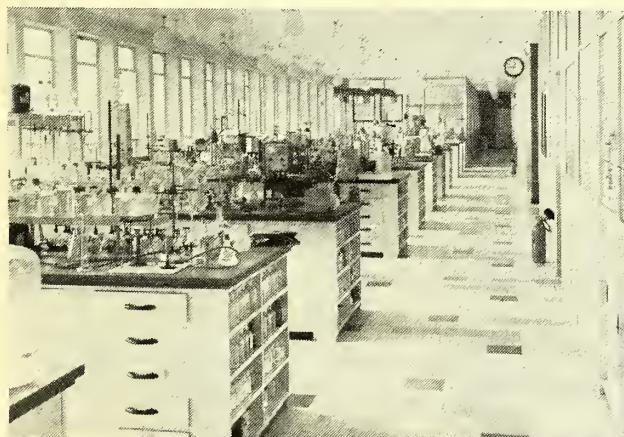
free access to the library (which is the centre of information coming from the outside) and to the physical-chemistry and packaging investigation departments. Exceptions to the plan are physiological and bacteriological departments where it is important to maintain an atmosphere reasonably free from bacteriological contamination.

The laboratory is 230 ft. long; by leaving the passage from one end to the other more open than closed a sense of spaciousness is given to the laboratory enabling the passage-way to be used in the main as part of the laboratory and permitting the benches to be longer so that more workers can be accommodated. Thus a staff of sixty-odd people, twenty-two of whom are graduates, are adequately and comfortably housed in an area of 9,000 sq. ft. (150 sq. ft. per person).

At one end of the laboratory are four rooms which are kept at constant temperatures: one just above freezing temperature, another at 68° F., a third



Automatic recording machine (top) in experimental packaging laboratory determines loss of moisture vapour from two hair-cream jars inside a constant-temperature oven.



The "open" laboratory permitting longer work benches and giving a sense of spaciousness. To the right behind the glass partition is the reference library, here illustrated. Adequate writing facilities are provided alongside the windows.



tory. There is, for instance, the fadometer which simulates sunshine; an apparatus for measuring the amount of air contained in a tube of tooth-paste and an apparatus for measuring the degree of gloss or shine on hair. For the latter the workers turned to the paper industry, adapting a machine which had been produced to measure glaze on paper.

So that theory may be put into practice there is a ladies' hairdressing salon

where new products are tested out on members of specially selected laboratory research panels.

Case histories record the hair characteristics of panel members over months of detailed study, enabling the research staff to know the exact condition and type of hair on which they are testing a product. To date there are over five hundred men and women members of those panels who test out products on themselves under the close

supervision of the laboratory staff.

County Laboratories, Ltd., claim that one-third of all the money spent on shampoos in Britain goes to purchase the three brands they manufacture and 80 per cent. of the total expenditure of hairdressing is claimed by the company's brands. Manufacture is carried out in many overseas countries including the United States where Brylcreem is now reported to be the biggest selling hair fixative.

CANCER RESEARCH TELEVISED ON THE SCREEN

A demonstration at the Royal College of Surgeons

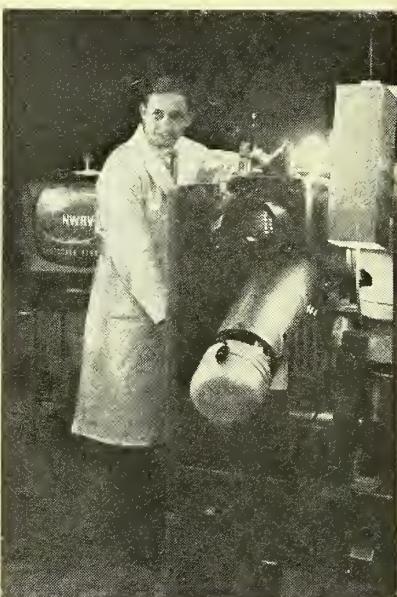
RECENTLY at the Royal College of Surgeons, London, W.C.2, the results of microscopical researches into the various rôles of cells, chromosomes and viruses in the causation of cancer were projected in full colour on a large screen to mass audiences mainly of medical men. The programme, which was entitled "Cell, Chromosome and Virus Microscopy in Cancer Research," was devised and co-ordinated by Professors A. Haddow (director of the Chester Beatty Research Institute) and G. J. Cunningham (professor of pathology, Royal College of Surgeons) and mounted by CIBA Laboratories, Ltd., Horsham, Sussex. It was divided into the three parts already mentioned. The first—on the rôle of the cell—was introduced by Professor Cunningham and collaborators. The rôle of the chromosomes was dealt with by Professor P. C. Koller (professor of cytogenetics, Chester Beatty Research Institute) and collaborators, and the part played by viruses by Dr. R. J. C. Harris (division of experimental biology and virology, Imperial Cancer Research Fund) and collaborators.

Outline of the Method

The method used was the Eidophor system of projection television recently brought to a practical stage but based on a principle first devised in 1939. In the Eidophor system a film of oil, electrostatically modulated, is used to control the reflection of a powerful light-source on a mirror, the resulting modified reflections being transmitted through an optical system to a cinema-sized screen. The method is not suitable for domestic television receivers, though it may be used for projecting black and white pictures from a normal public television broadcasting system. For colour projection it can only be used at present on a closed-

circuit system. The basic principle was devised by Dr. Fritz Fischer (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zürich).

When Dr. Fischer died in 1947 it had been brought close to the stage of practical use, and in 1951 Dr. Edgar Gretener, A.G., Zürich, secured the backing of the CIBA combine in bringing the invention to the stage at which it could be shown in public. In the Eidophor system a powerful light-source emits a beam that is reflected through mirrors and lenses from a film of oil on a concave mirror to illuminate the screen. The film of oil is bombarded by an electron beam from a television camera tube and the "wrinkles" set up by that bombardment cause the light to be varied, producing a picture on a screen. The amount of light provided by the projector is not limited by the intensity that can be produced on a cathode-ray tube, but in theory can reach any level required. As at present developed the system enables a colour picture 12 × 16 ft. to be projected on to a theatre screen, or a black and white picture 24 × 32 ft. In the projector the light source is focused by a lens on to a system of bars with a mirror surface and reflected on to a spherical mirror and back again via those mirror bars to the light source. Gaps occur between the mirror bars. On the side nearest the back of the mirrors is a lens that focuses any light which escapes through the bars on to a screen, so that a magnified image of any available light is seen on the screen. A modulated stream of electrons scans the oil-coated surface of the spherical mirror, producing in the oil layer, by electrostatic forces, a "dimple" at each point where the beam has sufficient intensity. The size of the "dimple" is proportionate to



A projectionist with the Eidophor apparatus

the strength of the beam at that instant. The flood of light reaching the spherical mirror by reflection from the mirror bars is deflected through the bars in accordance with the location and size of the dimples in the oil layer. Thus a pattern of light reaches the projector lens and a magnified image of this pattern is seen on the screen.

The conducting properties of the oil and its viscosity are chosen to produce as pronounced a dimple as possible at the moment of scanning; to ensure that the dimpled surface is retained long enough to give a brilliant picture; and yet to enable ready removal for a subsequent scan.

Light Control

The special virtue of the Eidophor projector, when compared with other types of television projection, is that it does not rely on electronic means for producing the light, but controls the light from an external source by electronic means. For colour television the system employs a system in which there are two rotating colour-wheels, one in front of the camera and one in front of the projector window, arranged to run in step with each other. Because vision persists for an appreciable time, the eye superimposes the three pictures one on top of the other to give a full colour effect.



An Eidophor colour television mobile unit photographed in Paris

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, MAY 25: The lower level of trading that has been established in the CRUDE DRUGS market recently was unrelieved during the week. Price movements were few and generally unimportant.

AGAR was easier for shipment by six-pence per lb. while the in-bond price was lowered by three-halfpence. Among SPICES the various grades of CINNAMON quills were firmer while African GINGER was down 5s. per cwt. Among AROMATIC SEEDS Indian CELERY was marked up by 2s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot but Moroccan FENUGREEK tended easier; supplies of English MUSTARD were rather short with a price range between 93s. and 97s. 6d. according to quality.

Trading in ESSENTIAL OILS was also dull. CAMPHOR was one penny per lb. lower on the spot. Formosan CITRONELLA reversed its recent downward trend the in-bond price rising three-halfpence per lb. on slightly firmer quotations from origin. LEMONGRASS was easier on the approach of new crop oil. Spot Madagascar CLOVE LEAF lost threepence per lb. but PATCHOULI was firmer by 2s. per lb. in the forward position. Among EXPRESSED OILS, CASTOR continued to rise, the 2-ton rate now being £155 per ton against £153 but ARACHIS was quoted at £142 against £149 recently.

Among PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS, PIPERAZINE SALTS were easier.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

AMMONIUM ACETATE. — 1-cwt. lots of B.P.C. 1949, 4s. 5d. per lb.

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE. — B.P. powder, £50 5s. per ton; CARBONATE, £81 10s. for lump and £85 10s. for powder.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. — One-cwt. lots B.P. powder, 105s. per cwt.; technical, 42s. 6d.

CALCIUM CARBONATE. — B.P. light precipitated powder, 1-ton lots, £33 per ton in free bags, ex works.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE. — B.P.C. fused, granulated, 10½d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE. — Three-cwt. upwards, 3s. 6d. per lb.; 1-2 cwt., 3s. 7d.

CALCIUM SUCCINATE. — 10s. 6d. to 12s. per lb., as to quantity. SUCCINIC ACID is from 10s. 6d. to 12s. 3d. per lb.

CHALK. — Prepared powder B.P., £22 per ton for minimum 1-ton ex works.

CORTISONE. — One-kilo lots, ACETATE, 10s. 6d. per gm. HYDROCORTISONE, ACETATE or ALCOHOL, 11s. per gm.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES. — Per lb. in 1-cwt. lots: —ACID, B.P.C., 20 per cent., 4s. 7d.; CALCIUM, soluble, B.P.C., 12s.; IRON, B.P.C., scale, 15s. 9d. and powder, 14s. 9d.; MAGNESIUM, soluble, B.P.C., 14s. 3d.; MANGANESE, B.P.C., 27s.; POTASSIUM, 50 per cent., B.P.C., 3s. 9d. and 75 per cent., B.P.C., 5s. 6d.; SODIUM, 50 per cent., 2s. 7d.; 75 per cent., 4s. 6d.; 100 per cent., 8s.

GUAIACOLS. — LIQUID B.P.C., 16s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots; CRYSTALS, 15s. 9d.; CARBONATE, 18s.

HEXAMINE. — B.P., 1s. 11½d. per lb. for 1-ton lots, delivered in 1-cwt. kegs. Technical is threepence per lb. less.

IRON SALTS. — GLUCONATE, B.P.C., 6s. 3d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots; SULPHATE, B.P., crystals, 9½d. per lb. in 28-lb. lots; 1-cwt., 57s. 6d. per cwt., 5-cwt., 52s. 6d. per cwt.;

SULPHATE EXSICCATED, 1s. 5d. per lb. for 28-lb., 1-cwt. 123s.; 5-cwt., 113s. per cwt., 1-cwt. fibre kegs free. Other packages extra. PHOSPHATE, B.P.C., 28-lb., 3s. 6d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 3s. 3d. PHOSPHATE, SACCHARATED, B.P.C., 28-lb. lots are 3s. 9d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 3s. 6d. OXIDE RED PRECIPITATED, B.P.C., 1949, 1-cwt. 2s. 1d. per lb.; CARBONATE, SACCHARATED, B.P.C., 1949, 28-lb., 3s. 3d.; 1-cwt., 3s. AMMONIUM CITRATE, scales, 3s. 6d. per lb. (5-cwt. lots). AMMONIUM SULPHATE, 1-cwt., 1s. 10d. per lb. QUININE CITRATE, 2s. 1d. per oz. in 106-oz. tin.

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE. — Per cwt., LIGHT, 129s. or 121s. for 1-ton lots; HEAVY, 170s. for 1-cwt. lots; from 130s. to 135s. for 1-ton lots.

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE. — One-cwt. 1s. 10d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 1s. 7d.

MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE. — B.P.C., 1-cwt. lots, 3s. 7d. per lb.; 1-ton, 3s. 2d. per lb.

MAGNESIUM OXIDE, B.P. — LIGHT, 1-cwt. lots, 3s. 2d. per lb.; HEAVY, 5s. 10d. per lb.

MAGNESIUM PEROXIDE. — B.P.C. (15 per cent.), 3s. 11d. per lb. (1-cwt.).

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE. — B.P. in minimum 1-ton lots varies between £18 and £21 per ton according to size of crystal and manufacturer. Exsiccated, £42 per ton. All ex works.

MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE. — (Per lb.). In 28-lb. packages: —28-lb., 4s. 9½d.; 1-cwt. 3s. 10d.; 5-cwt., 3s. 7d.; 1-ton, 3s. 1d.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN. — One-cwt. 9s. per lb.

PHENYTOIN SODIUM. — One-cwt. lots 23s. per lb.; less than 56-lb., 25s.

PHYSOSTIGMINE. — Per gm.: ALKALOID, 14s. 8d. (5-gm. lots); SALICYLATE, 10s. and SULPHATE, 12s. 7d. (25-gm. lots); NITRATE, 1s. 1½d. (500-gm.).

PILOCARPINE. — In 2-kilo lots prices are: HYDROCHLORIDE, 1,013s. per kilo; NITRATE, 825s.

PIPERAZINE. — (50-kilo lots), ADIPATE, 26s. per kilo, CITRATE, 25s.; HEXAHYDRATE, 24s. and PHOSPHATE, 30s.

POTASH SULPHURATED. — Lump, B.P.C., 2s. 6d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

POTASSIUM ACETATE. — (Per lb.) 1-cwt. lots, 3s.; 5-cwt., 2s. 8d.; 10-cwt., 2s. 6d.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE. — B.P. powder, 110s. per cwt. 1-4-cwt. lots and 105s. per cwt. for 5-cwt. and over.

POTASSIUM BROMATE. — In 5-cwt. lots, 5s. 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE. — In 1-cwt. lots B.P., 1s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE. — B.P. sticks are from 6s. 8d. per lb. and pellets, 4s. 6d.; technical flake, 1s. 10d.

POTASSIUM 8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE SULPHATE. — 1-kilo is 47s. 1d. and 50 kilos, 44s. per kilo.

POTASSIUM NITRATE. — Pharmacopoeial quality, 100s. per cwt. (crystal or powder) in 1-cwt. lots.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE. — B.P. in 1-cwt. lots, 1s. 11½d. per lb. Technical 209s. per cwt. and £198 per ton.

POTASSIUM QUADROXALATE. — One-cwt., 3s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE. — B.P. 1949, one-cwt. lots, 1s. 2d. per lb.

POTASSIUM THIOCYANATE. — One-cwt., 5s. 6d. per lb.

SODIUM ACETATE. — B.P.C., 28-lb., 2s. 4d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 2s. 5-cwt., 1s. 11d.

SODIUM BENZOATE. — One-ton lots, 2s. 7½d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 2s. 9½d.

SODIUM BROMATE. — One-cwt., 9s. 9d. per lb.

SODIUM CARBONATE. — B.P.C. exsiccated, 70s. per cwt.; 5-cwt., 65s. per cwt.

SODIUM CHLORIDE. — Recrystallised, 25s. per cwt.; B.P., 42s.

SODIUM METABISULPHITE. — Granular, 1-cwt. lots, 9d. per lb.

SODIUM PERBORATE. — (Per ton) £145 15s. in 1-cwt. kegs; £138 5s. in 1-cwt. bags for B.P.C. (minimum 10 per cent. available oxygen). PERBORATE MONOHYDRATE testing 15 per cent. available oxygen is £309 15s.; TETRAHYDRATE, from £131 15s. to £139 5s. per ton as to packing.

SODIUM PERCARBONATE. — (Per cwt.) 170s. 9d. (bags, 7s. 6d. lower) for minimum 12½ per cent. available oxygen.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE. — B.P.C. powder, 2s. 3d. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE. — One-ton lots in bulk, 3s. 7d. per lb.; 5-cwt. 3s. 8d.; 1-cwt. 3s. 10d.

SODIUM SULPHATE. — B.P. from £12 10s. to £19 17s. 6d. per ton as to crystal and quantity, ex works.

TARTARIC ACID. — 10-cwt. lots, 300s. per cwt.; 5-9 cwt., 302s.; 2-4 cwt., 304s.; 1-cwt., 305s.

Industrial Chemicals, Solvents

ACETALDEHYDE. — The 100 per cent. is £122 per ton.

ACETATES. — Per ton, spot 1-ton lots: AMYL (technical), £254, and B.S.S., £256. BUTYL, £169; ETHYL, £141; ISOPROPYL, £136.

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE. — 10-ton lots, £126 per ton, delivered U.K. in returnable drums; 1-ton, £128.

ACETONE. — One-ton lots spot, £90 per ton in drums.

BENZOLE. — Thiophene-free, 9s. 3½d. per gall. for one 50-gall. barrel; pure, 6s. 3½d. per gall.

N-BUTYL ALCOHOL. — 1-5-ton lots, £159 per ton and one-ton lots, £163 per ton. SECONDARY, £130.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE. — In 40-gall. drums, 1 ton and under 2 tons, £83 15s.; 4 tons and upwards, £82 5s.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL. — Technical grade (99 per cent.) 5s. 0½d. per gall. for 10,000-gall. lots; anhydrous in drum lots is £108 per ton.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE. — One-ton lots, £138 10s. per ton.

NAPHTHALENE. — Home contract prices (per ton for 4-ton lots at one time): —CRUDE, crystallising point 64-71.9° C., £22 5s. to £23; WHIZZED, c.p. 72-77.5° C., £27 5s. to £35 15s. according to the crystallising point, ex works: PHTHALIC grade, minimum c.p. 77.5° C., £42 10s. ex maker's works; CRYSTALS from £62 10s. to £65, delivered; BALL AND FLAKE, £71 to £73 10s. delivered.

PHTHALATES. — Prices (per ton) one-ton lots: DIBUTYL, £206; DI-ISOBUTYL, £199; DI-ETHYL, £190 10s.; DI-METHYL, £182.

STEARATES. — Spot prices for minimum 1-ton lots: —ALUMINIUM (all grades), 253s. 6d. per cwt., CALCIUM (precipitated), 243s. 6d.; LEAD (30 per cent.), 223s. 6d.; MAGNESIUM (standard), 272s. and (superfine), 302s.; ZINC, 226s. to 286s. as to grade.

Crude Drugs

AGAR. — Kobe No. 1, 13s. 7½d. per lb., in bond; shipment, 13s. 3d., c.i.f.

ALOES. — Cape primes, spot, 200s. per cwt. quoted; shipment, 197s. 6d., c.i.f., nominal. Curaçao, 500s., spot.

BALSAMS.—Per lb.: — CANADA: Spot, 22s. for paper-filtered. COPAIBA: Para scarce on the spot, small lots at 7s. 9d., duty paid. PERU: Spot, 9s. 6d. in bond. TOLU (genuine as imported): small parcel on spot at 24s. per lb.; B.P., 14s. 3d.

BELLADONNA.—LEAVES (t.a. 0·6 per cent.), 2s. 9d. per lb. Dutch for shipment, 2s., c.i.f. Root cleared on the spot.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra block, spot £22 to £30 as to quality.

BUCHU. — Spot rounds, 3s. 6d. per lb., shipment, 3s. 1d., c.i.f.

CALABAR BEANS.—Spot, 1s. 8d. per lb.

CALAMUS.—Root, 1s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR.—B.P. powder, 3s. 7½d. per lb. in bond.

CAPSICUMS.—Chinese 155s., duty paid.

CARDOMONS.—Aleppo greens, spot, 15s. 3d. per lb.; prompt shipment, 14s. 6d., c.i.f. Seeds, shipment, 21s. 6d., c.i.f.

CASCARA.—Spot, 295s. per cwt.; prompt shipment, 275s., c.i.f.; 1960 peel, June-July, 237s. 6d., c.i.f.

CASSIA.—*Fistula*, 115s. per cwt., spot; *linea*, 380s., duty paid.

CHERRY BARK.—Thin natural, 1s. 6½d. per lb.; rossed, 1s. 11d.

CINNAMON QUILLS.—Shipment (c.i.f., per lb.) 4 O's, 6s. 0½d.; 3 O's, 5s. 8½d.; O, 5s. 5½d.; quillings, 3s. 5½d.; featherings, 1s. 11½d.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar spot, 2s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 5½d., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL.—Black-brilliant, 12s. 9d., per lb., spot; Peruvian silver-grey, 4s. 6d.

COLOCYNTH PULP.—Spot, 2s. 6d. per lb.

DIGITALIS.—*Purpurea* for shipment, 1s. 2½d. to 2s. 7d. per lb., c.i.f., as to test.

ELEMI.—Spot from 1s. 10½d. per lb., shipment, 1s. 7d., c.i.f.

ERGOT.—Portuguese, 5s. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 5s. 6d. East European not offering.

FRANGULA.—Spot, 105s. per cwt.

GENTIAN.—Spot: French, 155s. per cwt.

GINGER.—African, spot, 165s. May-June, 152s. 6d., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 205s., shipment, 182s. 6d., c.i.f. Cochin, shipment, new crop, 182s. 6d., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 175s. per cwt., spot; June-July shipment, 167s., c.i.f.

HENNA.—Indian, spot, 90s. per cwt.

HONEY.—Australian light amber, 92s. 6d. to 97s. 6d. and medium amber, 87s. 6d. to 92s. 6d. Argentine, 102s. 6d. to 105s.; Jamaican, 115s. to 120s.; Canadian clover, 145s. to 150s., all per cwt. on the spot ex warehouse.

IPECACUANHA.—Firmer. Matto Grosso, 54s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Colombian, 53s. 6d., c.i.f. Costa Rican, 73s., c.i.f. Matto Grosso spot, 55s.

JUNIPER BERRIES.—Italian 90s. per cwt., spot.

KARAYA.—No. 1 gum, spot 265s. to 285s. per cwt., No. 2, 225s.

LANOLIN.—ANHYDROUS, B.P. is from 170s. to 175s. per cwt. in 1-ton lots and HYDROUS, B.P., 150s., free drums, delivered.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, 2s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 230s., c.i.f.

LINSEED.—Whole, 85s. per cwt.; crushed, 110s.

LIQUORICE.—Natural root; Persian on the spot, 46s. 6d. per cwt. Block juice: Anatolian from 190s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 310s. to 470s. per cwt.

LOBELIA HERB.—American, 4s. 9d. per lb., spot.

MACE.—Whole pale blade, 22s. per lb., spot.

MENTHOL.—Chinese, 67s. 6d. per lb., duty paid as to seller; shipment not offering. Brazilian, 53s. 6d., in bond; 53s. c.i.f.

NUTMEGS.—West Indian 80's 12s. per lb., spot; sound unassorted, 9s. 6d.; defectives, 7s. 8d.

ORANGE PEEL.—Spot: Sweet ribbon, 2s. per lb.; bitter quarters: West Indian, 1s.; Spanish, 1s. 9d.; bitter ribbon, 1s. 6d.

ORRIS ROOT.—Florentine, 350s. per cwt.

PAPAIN.—Tanganyikan, 14s. per lb., c.i.f., for grade one, spot, 15s. Ceylon, No. 1 white, 13s. 6d., c.i.f.: brown, 10s., c.i.f.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak spot 5s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 9d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 4s. 1d. spot and 3s. 9d., c.i.f. Black Malabar, 47s. to 500s. per cwt. spot; 52s., c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT LEAVES.—Dutch whole, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 7d. per lb., c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—Spot, 590s. cwt.; shipment, 540s., f.o.b.

PODOPHYLLUM.—*Emodi*, 200s. per cwt. spot, and 185s., c.i.f., for shipment. *Peltatum*, spot value, 375s.

PYRETHRUM.—Extract, minimum, 25 per cent. w/w pyrethrins, 75s. per lb. for small lots.

QUASSIA.—Spot, 55s. per cwt., ex wharf.

RHUBARB.—Chinese small round from 5s. 9d. to 6s. 9d. per lb. on the spot.

SAFFRON.—Mancha selecta, 147s. 6d. per lb.

SARSAFARILLA.—Jamaican native red on spot, 2s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 2s., c.i.f.

SEEDS.—(Per cwt.). ANISE.—Bulgarian, 120s.; Spanish, 165s., duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch 155s., duty paid. CELERY.—Indian, 142s. 6d., spot sellers; shipment, 121s., c.i.f., quoted. CORIANDER.—Romanian, 60s., duty paid; Moroccan, 47s. 6d., duty paid; shipment, 48s., c.i.f., sellers. CUMIN.—Indian, 235s., spot; Iranian, 250s., duty paid; Cyprian, 192s. 6d., c.i.f. DILL.—Indian offering at 97s. 6d., shipment, 82s. 6d., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese quoted at 105s., spot; Indian, 125s., nominal. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 50s., duty paid; shipment, 35s., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English, only small lots available from 93s. to 97s. 6d., according to quality.

HELLAC.—F.O.T.N., 200s. per cwt.; No. 1, 222s. 6d.; F.O., 232s. 6d. to 282s. 6d., spot.

SQUILL.—White 85s. per cwt., spot.

STRAMONIUM.—Indian LEAVES 60s. per cwt., spot. Dutch 0·5 per cent. alkaloid 93s., c.i.f.

STYRAX.—Spot, 33s. per lb., shipment, 32s., c.i.f.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Para spot, 7s. 9d. per lb. Shipment about 7s., c.i.f. Angostura 11s.

TRAGACANTH.—No. 1 ribbon, £135 to £140 per cwt. No. 2, £125 to £130.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger on spot is 105s. per cwt.; new crop, prompt shipment, 90s., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Spot: Indian (with rootlets), 130s. and Belgian, 175s. per cwt. Dutch whole (max. 2½ per cent. sand) for prompt shipment, 173s., c.i.f.

WAXES.—(Per cwt.). BEES'.—Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 485s.; shipment, 480s., c.i.f. Abyssinian, spot 410s. in bond; shipment, 405s., c.i.f. Benguela, shipment, 380s., c.i.f. Sudanese, spot, 450s.; shipment, 380s., c.i.f. CANDELILLA, spot, 490s. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 585s.; shipment, 570s., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 840s., shipment, 790s., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND.—Moroccan, 6s. per lb., duty paid.

ARACHIS.—Spot, 2-5-ton lots naked ex mill, £142 per ton.

CAJUPUT.—Spot from 9s. per lb.

CAMPHOR, WHITE.—Chinese, 1s. 8d. per lb. in bond.

CASTOR.—Home-produced B.P. oil, spot, £155 per ton naked ex mill (2-ton lots).

CASSIA.—Spot, 15s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 15s., c.i.f.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon, spot, 7s. 2d.; shipment, 6s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan, spot, 6s. 4½d., in bond; shipment, 6s. 1d., c.i.f.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf, spot, 8s. 6d. per lb., duty paid; shipment, 7s. 1d., c.i.f. Rectified 87-88 per cent., 12s. Distilled bud-oil, English, B.P., 30s. to 31s.

COD-LIVER.—B.P. is 11s. 6d. per gall. in charged returnable drums. Veterinary is from 9s. 6d. per gall.

EUCALYPTUS.—Australian 70 to 75 per cent. eucalyptol on the spot is 3s. 6d. per lb. 80-85 per cent., 4s. Spanish (70-75), 3s. 6d. spot. Chinese 3s. to 3s. 6d., duty paid.

GRAPEFRUIT.—Jamaican, 15s. per lb. spot. Florida, 17s. spot.

LAVENDER.—From 24s. to 37s. 6d. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER SPIKE.—Spanish, 13s. 9d. per lb. for original drums.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot, 12s. 6d. per lb., and May shipment, 11s. 9d.; new crop, May-June, 11s. 4½d.

ORANGE.—Spot quotations of sweet oil include Floridan at 4s. per lb.; West Indian, 4s. 6d.; Israeli, 7s. 6d.

OTTO OF ROSE.—Bulgarian, 400s. per oz.

PALMAROSA.—Spot, 36s. 6d., per lb., 35s. 6d., c.i.f.

PATCHOULI.—Penang is 42s. 6d. duty paid and 39s., c.i.f. per lb.

PENNYROYAL.—Spot, 12s. 6d. per lb., duty paid.

PEPPERMINT.—Arvensis: Chinese spot, 37s. 6d. per lb. Brazilian, 16s. 6d. spot and shipment, 16s. 3d., c.i.f. *Piperita*: Italian "Mitcham-type" from 42s. 6d. to 48s. 6d.; American, 25s. to 30s., as to origin.

PETITGRAIN.—Paraguay 19s. per lb., spot; shipment, 17s. 9d., c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—English-distilled berry 167s. 6d. per lb.; imported, 77s. 6d. Rectified leaf, 27s. 6d. per lb. for small lots.

PINE.—*Pumilionis* on the spot is 16s. per lb.; *sylvestris*, 25s.; Siberian (*abietis*), 12s. 6d. to 14s.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish is 7s. 6d. per lb. on the spot for best quality.

RUE.—Spanish is 25s. per lb. spot.

SAGE.—Spanish. 8s. per lb.

SANDALWOOD.—Mysore, spot 115s. to 120s. per lb. East Indian, 115s. to 120s.

SASSAFRAS.—Brazilian is from 3s. 6d. per lb., duty paid.

PEARMINT.—American oil from 67s. 6d. to 70s. per lb. Chinese, none available.

TANGERINE.—From 24s. to 26s. per lb., spot.

YLANG YLANG.—Spot, from 37s. 6d. to 46s. per lb. as to grade.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, MAY 24: With dealers going into the new producing season with a very light carryover of SENEGA there are reports current to the effect that spot prices of \$3 to \$3·15 per lb. are subject to shading. Among ESSENTIAL OILS, low prices and the approach of the heavy consuming season are factors behind a generally good tone in California LEMON.

CUMULATIVE LIST OF AMENDMENTS TO THE C. & D. Quarterly Price List, March 1

A=Advanced; R=Reduced. ENTRIES NEW THIS WEEK ARE MARKED WITH AN ASTERISK*

* 2-Minute Magic (385 DG)	<i>lotion</i>	57 0	28 6	9 6	<i>R</i>	A15	128 0	35 0	18 11
1001 (944 PCP)	<i>furniture barrier cream</i>	20 0	..	2 6	<i>Delete</i>	A16	..	..	..
		36 0	..	4 6	<i>Delete</i>	A17	..	..	..
Accura 3 (1391 CHB)	<i>electric shaver super</i>	..	..	210 0	<i>*</i>	Annette A29	61 4	15 4	8 11
	<i>sport</i>	..	..	175 0	<i>*</i>	A30	102 0	25 6	14 11
Aetriol (917 Organon) cream		15 gm	120 0	..	<i>*</i>	Juliette A31	64 8	16 2	9 6
<i>Delete</i> Aexolin (518 Glaxo)	<i>liquid</i>	16 oz	<i>*</i>	A32	109 0	27 3	15 11
Adrenor (604 Hewlett) L-noradrenaline	<i>ampoules 2 mils</i>	.. 6	33 0	..	<i>*</i>	Colette A33	40 6	10 1½	5 11
		100 447 0	<i>*</i>	babies brush sets	.. A27	26 10	6 8½
		4 mils	.. 6	54 0	<i>*</i>	A28	33 8	8 5	4 11
		100 729 0	<i>*</i>	A35	32 8	8 2	4 11
Adrenos (917 Organon)	<i>tablets 5 mgm</i>	.. 40	7 4ea	..	Bar-tex (477 AF&B)	..	..	..	..
		100 17 4ea	..	..	<i>superlens clipovers</i>	..	..	..	7 6
		500 77 6ea	..	..	<i>superlens sunglasses</i>	..	..	..	7 11
	<i>25 mgm</i>	.. 20	14 6ea	..					12 9
		40 28 6ea	..	..					15 11
		100 69 0ea	..	..			
<i>Delete</i> Aerosporin (208 BW)	<i>ointment</i>	500 338 0ea	..	..	Becovite (1285 Vitamins)	<i>tablets</i>	.. 100	40 0	..
		10 gm	..	..			.. 500	160 0	..
Agfa (16 Agfa) Silette Varia camera		..	..	..			1000	300 0	..
<i>f.35/45 mm Color-Agnar lens</i>		..	..	..	Bemaphate (142 BML)	<i>tablets</i>	.. 25	45 0	..
Akineton (708 Knoll)	<i>tablets</i>	.. 20	30 0	..			100	147 0	..
		50 54 0	..	..			500	55 0ea	..
		200 180 0	..	..	Bemasulph (142 BML)	<i>tablets</i>	.. 25	45 0	..
	<i>ampoules</i>	.. 6	48 0	..			dp 100	147 0	..
		30 204 0	..	..			dp 500	61 6 ea	..
Albion (339 CG)	<i>cotton wool</i>	.. 1 oz	4 2	..	Benylin (938 PD)	<i>.. 4 oz</i>	24 0	6 0	3 6
		1 oz	5 3	..	Bikini Homesun (1373 Hanovia)	<i>lamp</i>	..	..	..
		2 oz	8 3	..			.. 58 0ea	368	
		4 oz	13 9	..	Biocortar (61 APC)	<i>hydrocortisone snuff</i>			
		8 oz	23 9	..		<i>insufflator with six capsules</i>	9 2ea	..	13 9 TS
		1 lb	3 7ea	..		<i>refill capsules</i>	6 70 0	..	8 9 TS
Albion (25 AS)	<i>ichthammol soap</i>	..	8 10	2 2			25 17 4ea	..	26 0 TS
Adactone (1121 Searle)	<i>tablets 100 mgm</i>	.. 20	61 8ea	..			100 66 2ea	..	99 3 TS
		100 289 10ea	..	..	Biotta (612 Bobson)	<i>vegetable juice</i>			
Allenbury's (34 A&H)	<i>pastilles sugarless</i>	2 oz	15 9	..		<i>tomato and celery</i>	21 oz	7 5½ea	..
		400 180 0	..	..		<i>carrot and beetroot</i>	21 oz	7 1½ea	..
Aminopterin (746 Lederle)	<i>tablets 100</i>	33 4ea	..	..	Bis-Pep (549 Guest)	<i>tablets</i>	.. 6	6	1 7½ 1 3
Amipins (399 CG)	<i>for bee keepers,</i>	box of 3 No 9B	.. 4	9ea			30 3	7 7	4 0
		5	7	9ea	Bisodol (655 ICC) powder	<i>tablets</i>	30 15 2	3 10	2 0
Anacobin (179 BDH)	<i>ampoules 100 mcgm/mil</i>	6 30 0	..	..			100 36 0	9 0	4 9
		25 126 0	..	..	Bitonin (147 Boots) tonic	<i>tablets</i>	.. 36	16 0	..
		1000 mcgm/mil	6 60 0	..			72 28 0	..	3 6
		25 450 0	..	..	Boldoot (639 HH)	<i>towelette</i>	.. 5	..	2 3
Anaesthetic Ether Keiths (787 Macfarlan)		250 mils	44 0	..	Bon-Accord (859 Moore) universal face mask.				
		500 mils	52 0	..	B-R (1023 Radiol)	<i>Bone Radiol (horses and dogs)</i>	.. 5 oz	94 6	23 7½ 12 6
Andre Philippe (48 AP)	<i>liquid shampoo 22</i>	.. 4 oz	10 0	2 6			½ gal	99 0ea	24 9ea 156 10
	<i>men's lacquer aerosol 101</i>	30 0	15 0	5 0			1 gal	185 6ea	46 4½ea 294 0
Andre Philippe (48 AP)	<i>men's roll-on</i>	..	16 10	4 2½		<i>healing jelly</i>	.. 2 oz	19 0	4 9 2 6
Andy (1392 TT)				2 6	Bronchodil (142 BML)	<i>25</i>	30 0	..	pls1s4A
Ann French (655 ICC)	<i>nylon pile beauty mitt</i>	45 6	..	..		<i>100</i>	105 0	..	pls1s4A
	<i>golden tan</i>	18 0	..	9 0		<i>500</i>	32 0ea	..	pls1s4A
	<i>cleansing cream</i>	15 9	..	7 11	Broprin (195 Brook Parker)	<i>tablets</i>	dp 3 x 100	7 6	..
Anthical (814 M&B) lotion		20 0	5 0	2 11	Brovon (859 Moore)	<i>bronchial mixture</i>	.. 4 oz	..	
Aprinox (147 Boots)	<i>tablets 2.5 mgm</i>	.. 100	11 6ea	..			dp 80 oz	..	
		500	52 0ea	..		<i>elixir</i>	.. 4 oz	..	
		5 mgm	100 19 3ea	..			dp 20 oz	..	
		500	92 9ea	..	Burcillin-P 100 (208 BW)	<i>tablets</i>	.. 100	..	
Arthene (347 Dalmas)	<i>1 oz</i>	20 0	5 0	2 11		<i>procaine penicillin intra-mammary injection, 100,000 units (Vet)</i>	.. 12	108 0	..
	<i>2 oz</i>	23 0	5 9	3 4	Calcipen-V (147 Boots)	<i>125 mgm</i>	.. 60 mils	106 0	..
Ascon (37 Allied)	<i>dp 80 oz</i>	29 5ea	..	..			.. 13 3 TS		
Aspergum (1330 White)	<i>36</i>	15 4	3 10	2 2	Calcium disodium Versenate (1061 Riker)	<i>tablets</i>	.. 100	192 0	..
	<i>dp 250</i>	216 0	..	24 0			.. 500	864 0	..
Auto-Transparol (980 Photopia)	<i>photo corners</i>	.. 200	..	..		<i>ampoules 5 mil</i>	.. 6	336 0	..
Ayroware (78 AS&Co)	<i>rubber gloves</i>	..	28 0	1 5		<i>veterinary solution 100 mils</i>	216 0	..	42 0
Bahama Homesun (1373 Hanovia)	<i>lamp</i>	..	..	..	Californian Poppy (677 JK)	<i>eau de toilette</i>	.. 7062	28 8	14 0 4 9
<i>Delete</i> Banocide (208 BW)	<i>(Vet.) 200 mgm</i>	.. 10	..	..			.. 4824	17 11	4 4 2 6
Barosil (267 C&A)	<i>dp 1 lb</i>	180 0	..	..	Caivert's (219 Caivert)	<i>No. 5 barcolite soap, twin bar</i>	10 0	..	1 0
Barnet (617 Holloway)						<i>Caibison (614 Hoechst) ointment (distributors 621 Horlicks)</i>			
	<i>ladies brush sets Duette</i>	A11	61 4	15 4	<i>0.25%</i>	.. 5 gm	40 0	9 9	5 10 TS
		A13	86 4	25 2	<i>0.5%</i>	20 gm	128 0	31 2	18 7 TS
		A14	109 0	27 3	<i>20 gm</i>	.. 5 gm	64 0	15 7	9 3½ TS
						.. 20 gm	204 0	49 9	29 8 TS
					Camyna (969 Pfizer)	<i>tincture</i>	.. 20 mils	4 3ea	1 0ea 7 6
						<i>lotion</i>	.. 20 mils	4 0ea	1 0ea 7 0

Carbeillon (830 Medo) ..	50	18 0	4 6	2 7½		Cortelan (518 Glaxo)
Carters (1003 PP)						tablets 5 mgm ..
little liver pills ..		9 7	2 5	4		50 .. 50 ..
4 doz ..		4 doz	4 doz			25 mgm .. 40 ..
Delete Cebeviton (676 Johnston)						100 .. 500 ..
tablets		69 .. 338 ..
elixir		0ea .. 0ea ..
Gensedal (814 M&B)						Cortisone (837 MSD)
tablets 60 mgm ..	25	18 0 ..	2 ..	3 pls1s4A		acetate tablets 5 mgm ..
500 ..	220 0 ..	27 ..	6 pls1s4A		50 .. 100 ..	
200 mgm ..	25	40 0 ..	5 ..	0pls1s4A	25 mgm ..	28 .. 66 ..
500 ..	560 0 ..	70 ..	0 pls1s4A		500 .. 338 ..	
Gentyl (747 Leo)						Cortisone (1306 WCL) acetate
tablets 2·5 mgm ..	25	36 0 ..	4 ..	0	tablets 5 mgm ..	
100 ..	138 0 ..	15 ..	4		100 .. 100 ..	
500 ..	52 0ea ..	69 ..	4		69 .. 329 ..	
5·0 mgm ..	25	66 0 ..	7 ..	4	40 .. 28 ..	
100 ..	231 0 ..	25 ..	8		6ea .. 0ea ..	
500 ..	92 9ea ..	123 ..	8			
Ceraban (339 CG)						Cortisporin (208 BW)
diachylon bandage ..	3 ln	58 9 ..	6 ..	10½	lotion ..	
4 in ..	76 9 ..	9 ..	0		10 mils ..	
Cestra (1073 Robinson)						Cortistab (147 Boots)
face mask ..	..	116 2 ..	12 ..	11	tablets 5 mgm ..
gross ..					40 .. 100 ..	
Chandau (116 Benton)						17 .. 79 ..
hair lacquer aerosol ..	39 0 ..	19 6 ..	6 ..	6	66 .. 329 ..	
setting spray aerosol ..	39 0 ..	19 6 ..	6 ..	6	40 .. 100 ..	
Chantilly (Houbigant (1 Abbey))						69 .. 338 ..
perfume pure diffuseur	..	..	..	42 0	
refill ..	..	..	..	27 6	
* Chase Biocel (327 WC)						Cortisyl (1087 Roussel)
remove cleansing cream	49 6 ..	24 9 ..	8 ..	3	tablets 5 mgm ..	
skin beauty all purpose					20 .. 500 ..	
cream ..	49 6 ..	24 9 ..	8 ..	3	42 .. 116 ..	
moisturising cream ..	49 6 ..	24 9 ..	8 ..	3	20 .. 40 ..	
hand cream ..	31 6 ..	15 9 ..	5 ..	3	174 .. 342 ..	
Check (665 JS) spray ..	22 8 ..	11 4 ..	3 ..	9	828 .. 100 ..	
cream ..	14 0 ..	3 6 ..	2 ..	0	4056 .. 507 ..	
Choice (1388 Durazone)						Cortoderm (324 Crookes)
ant killer ..	.. 6 oz	.. ..	2 ..	11	0·5% .. 1% ..
air purifier ..	12 oz	52 10 ..	5 ..	6	10 gm .. 10 gm ..	
fly killer ..	12 oz	52 10 ..	5 ..	6	36 0 .. 60 0 ..	
disinfectant ..	5½ oz	11 9 ..	1 ..	3	9 0 .. 15 0 ..	
9½ oz	18 9 ..	2 ..	0		5 3 .. 9 3 ..	
air purifier aerosol ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	11	Cortoderm N (324 Crookes)
fly killer aerosol ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	11	0·5% .. 1% ..
moth proofer aerosol ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	11	10 gm .. 10 gm ..
Choodier (1195 WS)						Cortril (969 Pfizer)
nylon and plastic baby pants ..	63 4 ..	.. ..	7 ..	11	intra-articular injection
extra large ..	71 4 ..	.. ..	8 ..	11	25 mgm/ml ..
Christmas in July (150 Bourgois)					5 mils ..	
skin perfume ..	.. ..	.. ..	8 ..	6	6 0ea ..
perfume pure flacon ..	.. ..	.. ..	9 ..	6	
presentation ..	.. ..	.. ..	19 ..	6	TS
"Spray Mist" ..	.. ..	.. ..	17 ..	6	TS
cologne stick ..	.. ..	.. ..	5 ..	6	TS
toilet soap ..	.. ..	.. ..	5 ..	9	TS
bath cubes ..	.. ..	.. ..	4 ..	6	TS
talcum ..	.. ..	.. ..	5 ..	6	TS
cologne ..	.. ..	.. ..	10 ..	6	TS
Christy (261 Christy)					topical ointment non-greasy	
lanolin shampoo ..	5 8 ..	1 5 ..	9 ..		0·5% .. 1·0% ..	
Ciloprine (768 Cilag) ..	5 mils	48 0 ..	12 0 ..	7 0	5 gm .. 15 gm ..	
Clearasil (1277 Vick)	..	30 10 ..	7 8½ ..	4 6	4 .. 4 ..	
Clinic (509 Gibbs)					5 gm .. 15 gm ..	
medicated shampoo sachet ..	3 11½ ..	1 1 ..	7 ..	5 gm .. 15 gm ..		
bottle ..	15 2½ ..	4 1½ ..	2 3 ..	5 gm .. 15 gm ..		
27 1 ..	7 4 ..	4 0 ..		5 gm .. 15 gm ..		
Clip-On Roll (888 Newey)					greasy 1·0% .. 2·5% ..	
hair rollers ..	10 3 ..	2 6½ ..	1 6 ..	5 gm .. 15 gm ..		
card ..				5 gm .. 15 gm ..		
Gobalin (930 P&B)					lotion 0·5% .. 1·0% ..	
insufflation capsules ..	25	112 0 ..	14 ..	0	20 mils .. 20 mils ..	
100 ..	46 0ea ..	52 ..	0 ..	5 0ea .. 5 0ea ..		
Delete Codasphen (859 Moore)					lotion 0·5% with ..	
tablets ..	.. ..	152 0 ..	19 ..	0	neomycin .. 1·0% ..
dp 500 ..				20 mils .. 20 mils ..		
Codelcortone (837 MSD)					Coryzin (499 Richter)	
tablets 1 mgm ..	100	9 0ea ..	.. ..	TS	tablets
500 ..	36 0ea ..	.. ..	TS	50 .. 250 ..	
5 mgm ..	30	11 0ea ..	.. ..	TS	500 .. 23 ..
100 ..	32 0ea ..	.. ..	TS	44 0ea ..	
500 ..	155 0ea ..	.. ..	TS		
Delete Codella (859 Moore) foam 6 oz					Coty (301 Coty)	
Codilax (549 Guest) ..		12 6 ..	3 1½ ..	2 0 p1	cream powder in golden ..	
Gegentin (837 MSD)					vanity ..	
tablets, 2 mgm ..	500	130 0ea ..	195 ..	0pls1s4B	2·099 .. 2·098 ..	
Compactoid (339 CG)					nail enamel "pearldeescent" ..	
boil plasters ..	.. ..	8 0 ..	2 0 ..	super-sheen" ..	
.. ..		1 0 ..	1 1 ..	remover ..		
Compocillin VK (2 Abbott)					"vanite parisienne" ..	
capsules 125 mgm ..	500	172 6ea ..	258 ..	9TS	powder refill ..	
250 mgm ..	250	176 4ea ..	264 ..	TS		
500 ..	343 0ea ..	514 ..	6TS ..	special astringent in ..		
Co-Pyronil (413 Lilly)					glass bottle ..	
Pulvules ..	.. ..	25 4 0ea ..	1 0ea ..	2 0 ..	
.. ..		7 0 ..	7 0 ..	16 1 ..		
100 ..	12 0ea ..	3 0ea ..	21 0 ..	5 9 ..		
1000 ..	110 0ea ..	27 0ea ..	12 0 ..	16 1 ..		
Cortef (1263 Upjohn)					4 0 ..	
acetate ointment 1% ..	20 gm	9 0ea ..	.. ..	TS	
50 gm	18 9ea ..	.. ..	TS	250 .. 12 4ea ..	
2½% 5 gm ..	6 0ea ..	.. ..	TS	500 .. 23 0ea ..	
20 gm	19 0ea ..	.. ..	TS		
50 gm	43 0ea ..	.. ..	TS	44 0ea ..	
ointment BNF 1% ..	20 gm	9 0ea ..	.. ..	TS	
50 gm	18 9ea ..	.. ..	TS	16 0 ..	
2½% 5 gm ..	6 0ea ..	.. ..	TS		
20 gm	19 0ea ..	.. ..	TS	28 6 ..	
50 gm	43 0ea ..	.. ..	TS		
suspension ..	5 mils	6 0ea ..	.. ..	TS	

Prince	143	4	35	10	21	0
50/50 Mark II	160	0	40	0	23	6
No. 30	134	2	33	6	19	6
No. 40	190	10	47	9	28	0
No. 55	300	10	75	3	44	0
Sovereign	331	8	82	11	48	6
No. 84	451	8	112	11	66	0
No. 86	497	1	124	3	72	6
Super	600	0	150	0	87	6
Cussons (388 Cussons)						
musk rose soap	2154	..	..	..
greensleeves luxury						
soap	2085	..	..	..
four leaf clover luxury						
soap	2083	..	..	..
Cytamen (518 Glaxo)						
ampoules 100 mcgm 1 ml	6	30	0	..	3	4
250 mcgm	6	42	0	..	4	8
1000 mcgm	3	60	0	..	6	8
	6	108	0	..	12	0
Dalmas (347 Dalmas)						
first aid dressings	..	7	6	..	10	0
	15	0	..	..	1	9
wallets	..	12	7	0	10	
waterproof	..	8	6	..	1	0
	21	6	..	..	2	6
elastic finger dressing		3	6	..	5	
elastic adhesive first aid						
dressing	..	assorted	6	9ea	..	9
	1½ x	5	ogross	..	7	0
	2½ x	7	6gross	..	10	6
	3 x	9	1gross	..	12	9
	1½ x 2	15	ogross	..	21	0
	2 x 3	24	ogross	..	33	8
	2½ x 3½	32	ogross	..	45	0
	3½ x 4½	58	ogross	..	81	3
patchettes	..	8	7	ogross	..	9
elastic orthopaedic						
strapping	..	2 in x 3 yd	40	8	..	4
	2½ in x 3 yd	49	9	..	5	9
	3 in x 3 yd	58	8	..	6	10
	4 in x 3 yd	76	9	..	9	0
vaccination dressings N.H.S.	4	0	..	..	6	
elastic N.H.S.	child	3	10	..	5	2
	adult	6	6	..	9	
waterproof	child	8	6	..	1	0
	adult	8	6	..	1	0
boil dressings No. 3	..	6	0	..	2	0
elastic wound dressings						
small	5	0	..	..	7	
medium	7	0	..	..	10	
large	9	0	..	..	1	1
ex large	13	9	..	..	1	8
salicylic acid corn plasters						
20% N.H.S.	3	2	1	0	7	
poppy-lastic corn straps	6	0	..	2	0	1
umbilical pads	13	0	..	..	1	6
eye shades rigid cloth	4	9	..	..	7	
elastic cloth	5	3	..	..	7	½
Dalzo (347 Dalmas)						
zinc oxide plaster	½ in x 1 yd	4	3	..	6	
	1 in x 1 yd	5	3	..	7	½
	½ in x 3 yd	8	6	..	1	0
	1 in x 3½ yd	13	6	..	1	7
	½ in x 5 yd	11	6	..	1	4
	½ in x 5 yd	12	6	..	1	5½
	½ in x 5 yd	16	8	..	1	11½
	1 in x 5 yd	19	0	..	2	3
	1½ in x 5 yd	27	3	..	3	2
	2 in x 5 yd	33	3	..	3	10
	2½ in x 5 yd	41	9	..	4	10
	3 in x 5 yd	47	0	..	5	6
	4 in x 5 yd	61	6	..	7	2
	½ in x 10 yd	18	0	..	2	1
	½ in x 10 yd	20	8	..	2	4½
	½ in x 10 yd	28	6	..	3	4
	1 in x 10 yd	32	0	..	3	9
	1½ in x 10 yd	47	6	..	5	6
	2 in x 10 yd	59	6	..	7	0
	2½ in x 10 yd	73	0	..	8	6
	3 in x 10 yd	83	4	..	9	9
	4 in x 10 yd	104	0	..	12	2
zinc oxide adhesive felt						
4½ x 3 thin	11	6	..	..	1	4
4 x 3 medium N.H.S.	11	6	..	..	1	4
3 x 3 thick	11	6	..	..	1	4
6 x 6 thin	23	0	..	..	2	8
6 x 4½ medium	23	0	..	..	2	8
4½ x 4 thick	23	0	..	..	2	8
Dalzoflex (347 Dalmas)						
elastic zinc oxide plaster	½ in x 1 yd	7	0	..	10	
	1 in x 1 yd	11	3	..	1	4
	2 in x 1 yd	17	6	..	2	1
	2½ in x 1 yd	20	0	..	2	4
	½ in x 3 yd	17	6	..	2	1
	1 in x 3 yd	24	6	..	2	10
	1½ in x 3 yd	31	0	..	3	7
	2 in x 3 yd	40	8	..	4	9
	2½ in x 3 yd	49	9	..	5	9
	3 in x 3 yd	58	8	..	6	10
elastic adhesive bandage						
2 in x 3 yd	40	8	..	..	4	9
2½ in x 3 yd	49	9	..	..	5	9
3 in x 3 yd	58	8	..	..	6	10
4 in x 3 yd	76	9	..	..	9	0
Daneral (614 Hoechst) tablets						
(distributors 621 Horlicks)						
10 mgm	..	20	20	0	2	6
50 mgm	..	250	192	0	24	0
	..	10	16	0	2	0
	100	144	0	..	18	0

Darenthin (208 BW)						
50 mgm	..	100	150	0	..	..
		500	690	0	..	..
* Daylight II (1027 Rank)						
projector	..	..	..	..	895	0
fibre carrying case	..	..	..	..	102	6
DCL (378 TDC)						
yeast tablets gr 5	..	50	1	6ea	..	2
		100	2	6ea	..	3
		1000	20	0ea	..	9
Deaneor (1061 Riker)						
tablets ..	..	100	264	0	66	0
		500	1080	0	270	0
Decadron (837 MSD) lotion						
15 mils	..	192	0	..	24	0
* Declair (76 Atkinson) lotion						
tablets 1 mgm	..	100	108	0	..	13
		500	432	0	..	64
5 mgm	..	30	132	0	..	16
		100	390	0	..	48
		500	1860	0	..	232
Definol (673 J of H)						
developer	..	100	0	..	3	0
		500	0	..	10	0
Delfen (922 Ortho)						
with applicator	..	76	0	..	9	6
tube only	..	56	0	..	7	0
Delta-Cortef (1263 Upjohn)						
tablets 5 mgm	..	30	11	0ea	..	TS
		100	32	6ea	..	TS
		500	155	0ea	..	TS
Delta-Cortelan (518 Glaxo)						
tablets 1 mgm	..	100	9	0ea	..	12
		500	36	0ea	..	48
5 mgm	..	30	11	0ea	..	14
		100	32	6ea	..	43
		500	155	0ea	..	206
Delta-cortone (837 MSD)						
tablets 1 mgm	..	100	9	0ea	..	TS
		500	36	0ea	..	TS
5 mgm	..	30	11	0ea	..	TS
		100	32	6ea	..	TS
		500	155	0ea	..	TS
Delta-Cortril (969 Pfizer)						
tablets 1 mgm	..	100	9	0ea	..	TS
		500	36	0ea	..	TS
5 mgm	..	20	7	4ea	..	TS
		100	32	6ea	..	TS
		500	155	0ea	..	TS
intramuscular injection						
25 mgm/ml 5 mil vial	..	23	0ea	..	30	8
tablets 1 mgm	..	30	2	9ea	..	3
		100	9	0ea	..	12
		500	36	0ea	..	48
5 mgm	..	30	11	0ea	..	14
		100	32	6ea	..	43
		500	155	0ea	..	206
Deltastab B (147 Boots)						
tablets 5 mgm	..	30	11	0ea	..	14
		100	32	6ea	..	43
		500	155	0ea	..	206
Dentiline (430 Eucryl)						
refill	..	20	0	..	5	0
		17	4	..	4	4
Dothiac (508 Gerhardt)						
		44	0	..	4	11
DF 118 (394 Duncan)						
tablets 30 mgm	..	25	60	0	..	7
		100	200	0	..	6
		500	850	0	..	106
Di-Ademil-K (1176 Squibb)						
tablets ..	..	24	3	9ea	..	5
		100	14	6ea	..	21
		500	65	0ea	..	97
Di-Adreson (917 Organon)						
tablets 1 mgm	..	30	3	2ea	..	TS
		100	9	0ea	..	TS
5 mgm	..	30	11	0ea	..	TS
		100	32	6ea	..	TS
		500	155	0ea	..	TS
Di-Adreson-F (917 Organon)						
tablets 1 mgm	..	30	3	2ea	..	TS
		100	9	0ea	..	TS
5 mgm	..	30	11	0ea	..	TS
		100	32	6ea	..	TS
		500	155	0ea	..	TS
Dipasic (503G) tablets						
..	..	100	12	0ea	..	TS
		500	54	0ea	..	TS
		1000	96	0ea	..	TS
Disamide (179 BDH)						
tablets ..	..	25	54	0	..	6
		100	156	0	..	19
		500	58	0ea	..	6
Delete Distaquaine (208 BW)						
suspension (vet)						
300,000 units/ml 10 mils	..	..	..	..

Kleinerts (706 Kleinerts) baby pants							Multivite (179 BDH)					
Frolic 2183 ..	40	0	..	..	4	11	pellets ..	150	74	0	..	
extra large ..	44	0	..	..	5	6	Myceil (179 BDH)		18	0	..	
Kolynos (655 ICC)							powder ..			2	3	
super white dental cream	13	10	3	6	1	10	Mycota (147 Boots)					
denture powder	13	3	3	4	1	9	powder ..	2½ oz	18	0	..	
	20	8	5	2	2	9	Mystecin V (1176 Squib)					
Larelia (105 Beetham)							capsules, 250 mgm ..	500	882	4ea	..	
skin lotion ..	2 oz	15	0	7	6	2	1323	6				
	3 oz	21	0	10	6	3	Nail Dry (797 MSG)	..	75	0	37	6
	6 oz	33	0	16	6	5	Narphen (1154 S&N) ampoules	..	15	0ea	3	9ea
Ledermyein (746 Lederle)							2 mgm/ml ..	10	100	0ea	30	0ea
capsules 150 mgm ..	18	29	0ea	..	43	6	Naseptin (649 ICI)	5 gm	28	0	..	3
	100	174	2ea	..	261	3						6
	1,000	1,682	4ea	..	2,523	6	Nebadrene (930 P&B)					
Leptovax-Plus (208 BW)							nebuliser ..	..	9	2	..	13
(vet) ..	1 mil x 2	74	3	..	8	3	Neobaerin (518 Glaxo)					
Lestreflex (347 Dalmas)							ointment 3.5 mgm ..	..	18	0	..	2 0 TS
elastic diachylon bandage							15 gm ..	..	42	0	..	4 8 TS
3 in x 3 yd ..	58	8	..	..	6	10	Neothyl (787 Macfarlan)					
4 in x 3 yd ..	76	9	..	..	9	0	100 gm ..	4	0ea	..		
Lignocaine (787 Macfarlan)							500 gm ..	16	0ea	..		
dental cartridges 2 mils 2%							Neumannin (147 Boots)					
100 ..	30	2ea	..	..	37	9	tablets, 50 mgm ..	100	23	0	..	2 10 1
Delete Lignocaine (787 Macfarlan)							1000 ..	138	0	..	..	17 3
neothyl ..	100 gm ..	4	0ea	..			Neutrapen (208BW)		360	0	..	45 0
500 gm ..	16	0ea	..				Nitoman (1074 Roche)					
Linct. Phoicodin. Co.							tablets 25 mgm ..	30	6	8ea	1	8ea
(578 Hatrick) ..	16 oz	90	0	..			150 ..	26	8ea	6	8ea	11 8
80 oz ..	420	0	..				500 ..	66	8ea	16	8ea	116 8
Liquid Satin (654 Innoxa)							Delete Noctynol (859 Moore)					
satin blush ..	..	..	..	..	6	9	tablets ..	..	12	..	..
Little Laxaliver (372 De Wlitt)							dp 50 ..	..			
pills ..	13	6	3	4	1	9	dp 250 ..	..			
Living Curl (1052 Revlon) 7 oz	..	..	..	..	12	6	Noradran (897 NC) Bitabs					
Lyriel (632 Hudson Knight)							50 doses ..	84	0	..	..	10 6 pl
soap ..	..	8	11½	2	3	1	250 doses ..	368	0	..	..	46 0 pl
Lysine (769 Lloyd Hamol)							Bitabs nocte ..	20 doses	48	0	..	..
tablets ..	..	25	12	0ea	..	100 doses ..	210	0	..	..	26 3pl1s1s4A	
	100	38	0ea	..	57	0	inhaler ..	..	96	0	..	12 0
Lystone (655 ICC) salts ..	22	8	5	8	3	0	Norflex (1061 Riker)					
Marplan (1074 Roche)							tablets ..	..	100	20	8ea	..
tablets 10 mgm ..	..	50	8	4ea	2	1ea	500 ..	93	0ea	..	..	31 0
	250	31	8ea	7	11ea	14	Nuit de Longchamp (Lubin)					
Mathiaplast (1307 Waterhouse)							parfum de toilette ..	1 oz	..	..	..	17 6
antiseptic spray bandage	49	0	..	..	5	6	2 oz ..	..	..	..	..	30 0
Max (855 Mondart)							4 oz ..	..	..	..	..	45 0
air freshener ..	..	8 oz	49	6	..	..	Nu-seals (413 Lilly)					
moth proofer ..	..	8 oz	49	6	..	..	ferrous sulphate gr 5 dp	100	38	0	..	4 9
fly killer ..	..	8 oz	49	6	..	..	dp 1000 ..	256	0	..	..	32 0
Max Factor (813 MF)							dp 5000 ..	1220	0	..	..	152 6
hand cream tube ..	..	18	0	9	0	..	Old Spice (1131 Shulton)					
roll-on deodorant ..	..	26	0	17	0	..	brushless shaving cream ..	..	23	0	5	7
Medac (502 Genatosan) tube	20	0	10	0	3	..	Omnivite (1285 Vitamins)					3 6
Medicel (938 PD)							forte tablets ..	100	15	0ea	..	22 6
suspension ..	16 oz	85	0ea	..			Opilon (1278 Veritas)					
Medihaler Cort (1061 Riker)							tablets, 5 mgm ..	..	50	5	3ea	..
refill ..	..	412	0	..	55	0	200 ..	16	4ea	..		
plastic mouthpiece ..	..	28	0	..	51	6	Delete Page Barker (261 Christy)					
Medihaler Epi (1061 Riker)							scurf lotion ..	..			
refill ..	..	152	0	..	18	0	Paracodin (708 Knoll)					
plastic mouthpiece ..	..	124	0	..	15	6	drops ..	..	15	0	..	4 9
Medihaler Iso (1061 Riker)							100 mls ..	204	0	51	0	16 11
refill ..	..	124	0	..	15	6	Parador (1229 T&C)					
forte ..	..	176	0	..	22	0	air freshener aerosol ..	5 oz	33	9	..	3 9
refill ..	..	148	0	..	18	6	floral disinfectant ..	..	21	0	..	2 6
plastic mouthpiece ..	..	28	0	..	3	6	Parentrovite (1282 Vitamins)					
Meggesson (831 Meggesson)							ampoules, pairs intra-muscular high potency ..	3	96	0	..	12 0
mixed fruit pastilles							Parke-Davis (938 PD) vaccines					
"Hurdler" box ..	..	13	6	..	1	6	catarrh prophylactic (set 3) ..	78	3	..	..	8 9
McMoril (1098 Sandoz)							(set 6) ..	153	0	..	..	17 0
tablets 10 mgm ..	..	50	40	0	10	0	ampoule ..	1	27	0	..	3 0
	250	180	0	45	0		r/e vial ..	5	27	0	..	8 9
	50	66	0	16	6		10 mls ..	150	0	..	..	16 8
	250	300	0	75	0		25 mls ..	249	9	..	..	27 9
	50	50	126	0	31	6	catarrh public schools (set 3) ..	78	3	..	..	8 9
	250	570	0	142	6	18	ampoule ..	1	27	0	..	3 0
	100	50	240	0	60	2	r/e vial ..	10	150	0	..	16 8
	250	1080	0	270	0	..	cholera r/e vial ..	1.5	27	0	..	3 0
Melolin (155 S&N) dressings							10 mls ..	92	3	..	..	10 3
10 cms x 20 cms ..	..	50	11	6ea	..	..	25 mls ..	211	6	..	..	23 6
20 cms x 30 cms ..	..	50	30	9ea	..	..	diphtheria-pertussis prophylactic (set 3) ..	51	0	..	..	5 8
10 cms x 10 cms ..	..	100	12	0ea	..	..	10 mls ..	90	0	..	..	10 0
Mephylton (837 MSD)							r/e vial ..	10	0	..	..
emulsion 10 mgm per ml ..	..	1 mil	6	30	0ea	..	0.5 mil ..	22	6	..	..	2 6
Midicel (938 PD)							5 mls ..	54	0	..	..	6 0
suspension ..	..	16 oz	85	0ea	..		diphtheria-tetanus prophylactic ..	51	0	..	..	5 8
Mix-A-Shake (621 Horlicks)							5 mls ..	90	0	..	..	10 0
pkt. ..	..	1 oz	57	7	..		r/e vial ..	1.5	27	0	..	
Mixtamycin (378 TDC)							10 mls ..	55	6	..	..	9 3
solution (vet) ..	..	90	mils	29	4ea	..	10 mls ..	27	0	..	..	3 0
Morphy-Richards (863 MR)							10 mls ..	67	6	..	..	7 6
electric shaver ..	..	..	..	10	9ea	..	10 mls ..	22	6	..	..	2 6
Mothak (1229 T&C)							10 mls ..	85	6	..	..	9 6
fly spray aerosol ..	..	5 oz	33	9	..		25 mls ..	211	6	..	..	23 6
	10 oz	54	10	..	6	3	typhoid-paratyphoid A and B r/e vial ..	1.5	27	0	..	3 0
	moth proofer ..	..	5 oz	33	9	3	10 mls ..	92	3	..	..	10 3
Movoil (406 WE)	..	12	0	..	1	6 p2	10 mls ..	211	6	..	..	23 6
Muguet des Bois (301 Coty)							typhoid-paratyphoid A, B and C r/e vial ..	1.5	27	0	..	3 0
Cotymist aerosol spray ..	185	0	92	6	32	6	10 mls ..	92	3	..	..	10 3
talc lightweight bottle ..	43	0	21	6	7	6	25 mls ..	211	6	..	..	23 6
bath salts lightweight bottle ..	61	0	30	6	10	6	25 mls ..	211	6	..	..	23 6

typhoid-paratyphoid A and B and cholera r/e vial 1.5 mils	27	0	..	..	3	0	100	108	0	..	13	6	T8
typhoid-paratyphoid A and B and tetanus toxoid first and second dose ampoule .. 1 mil r/e vial .. 25 mils	252	0	..	..	28	0	500	432	0	..	54	0	T8
Pasinah-302 (1303 Wander)							5 mgm	25	110	0	..	13	9	T8
180	41	0ea	..	..	61	6	100	390	0	..	48	9	T8
Paskalium (521 Glenwood) 1 lb							500	1860	0	..	232	6	T8	
1 kilo	111	4½ea	..	..	148	6							
tablets .. 1000	60	0ea	..	..	80	0							
Paxette (884 NB)														
electromatic camera ..	..	..	..	..	525	0							
super camera I/L ..	..	..	..	..	532	8							
Paxina (884 NB)														
electromatic camera ..	..	..	..	..	525	0							
* Payot Dr (870 MV)														
fard satin .. 432.71	6	3ea	3	1½ea	12	0								
deodorant .. 856.71	6	5½ea	2	11½ea	12	4								
Pectamol (179 BDH)														
linctus .. 2 litres	590	0	..	..								
Penbenemid (837 MSD)														
suspension .. 2 oz	78	0	..	..	9	9							
tablets .. 12	93	0	..	..	11	7½							
Penicillin V-K (147 Boots)														
tablets 125 mgm .. 100	36	6ea	..	..	54	9	TS						
500	172	6ea	..	..	258	9	TS						
250 mgm .. 100	72	0ea	..	..	108	0	TS						
500	343	0ea	..	..	514	6	TS						
Penotrance (1305 WB)														
silicone cream .. 60 gm	5	0ea	1	3ea	8	9								
200 gm	12	0ea	3	0ea	21	0								
500 gm	25	0ea	6	3ea	43	9								
Pentoxylon (1061 Riker)														
tablets .. 25	36	0	..	..	4	6							
100	120	0	..	..	15	0							
500	528	0	..	..	66	0							
Pepsodent (955 Pepsodent)														
tooth paste ..	13	9	3	3	1	10								
	20	1½	4	9½	2	8								
Personomia (70 Aspro)	12	17	10	4	5½	2	6							
27	35	8	8	11	5	0								
Pethidine (394 Duncan)														
hydrochloride tablets .. 50 mgm	100	78	0	..	9	9	DD							
500	346	0	..	..	43	3	DD						
Phenergan (814 M&B)														
tablets 10 mgm .. 25	20	0	..	..	2	6	p187						
500	340	0	..	..	42	8	p187						
25 mgm .. 25	32	0	..	..	4	0	p187						
500	520	0	..	..	65	0	p187						
elixir .. 40 oz	220	0	..	..	27	6	p187						
ampoules 2 mils .. 10	76	0	..	..	9	6	p187						
cream .. 1 lb	260	0	..	..	32	6							
Phillips (976 Phillips)														
toothpaste ..	20	2	5	0½	2	8								
<i>Pholtex.</i>														
Pholcomed (830 Medo)														
pastilles .. 30	36	0	..	..	4	6	p1						
250	240	0	..	..	30	0	p1						
Pinaud (128 Biometica)														
after-shave lotion ..	42	0	21	0	7	0								
pre-electric shave lotion ..	50	0	25	0	8	4								
deodorant cologne ..	60	0	30	0	10	0								
tonic hair lotion ..	50	0	25	0	8	4								
shampoo ..	40	0	10	0	5	10								
lather shaving cream ..	26	3	6	7	3	10								
Lilac Vegetal .. 8 oz	50	0	25	0	8	4								
Pineate (655 ICC)														
honey cough syrup ..	20	8	5	2	2	9								
Pituitary (61 APC)														
posterior lobe snuff capsules .. 25	7	11ea	..	..	11	10							
100	28	3ea	..	..	42	4							
500	133	6ea	..	..	200	3							
Plantoid (1396 Plantoid)														
automatic injector ..	..	..	..	..	18	9							
Pleniron (695 TK)	tablets 100	4	2ea	..										
1000	38	0ea	..	..								
Plesmet (276 C&C)														
tablets .. 1000	240	0	..	..	30	0							
Pomp (365 Demuth)														
(distributors 261 Christy)														
moth proofer aerosol 12 oz	58	6	..	..	8	8							
fly killer aerosol 16 oz	81	0	..	..	9	0							
Precortisyl (1087 Roussel)														
tablets 1 mgm .. 100	108	0	..	..	13	6	TS						
500	432	0	..	..	54	0	TS						
mgm .. 30	132	0	..	..	16	6	TS						
100	390	0	..	..	48	9	TS						
500	1860	0	..	..	232	8	TS						
injection 25 mgm/ml 1 mil	60	0	..	..	7	8	TS						
5 mil	276	0	..	..	34	6	TS						
Predasin (518 Glaxo)														
tablets .. 50	4	3ea	..	..	5	8	TS						
500	31	6ea	..	..	42	0	TS						
Prednelan (518 Glaxo)														
tablets 1 mgm .. 100	9	0ea	..	..	12	0	TS						
500	36	0ea	..	..	48	0	TS						
5 mgm .. 30	11	0ea	..	..	14	8	TS						
100	32	6ea	..	..	43	4	TS						
500	155	0ea	..	..	206	8	TS						
Prednelan-N (518 Glaxo)														
intra-articular injection .. 1 mil x 6	30	0ea	..	..	40	0	TS						
5 mils	23	0ea	..	..	30	8	TS						
Prednisolone (938 PD)														
tablets 1 mgm .. 25	36	0	..	..	4	6	TS						
Prednisolone (837 MSD)														
tablets 1 mgm .. 100	9	0ea	..	..	108	0	..						
500	36	0ea	..	..	500	36	0ea	..					
5 mgm .. 30	10	0ea	..	..	500	35	2ea	..					
100	31	8ea	..	..	500	31	8ea	..					
500	151	2ea	..	..	500	151	2ea	..					
Prednisolone (1306 WCL)														
tablets 1 mgm .. 30	2	8ea	..	..	100	8	9ea	..					
500	35	2ea	..	..	500	35	2ea	..					
5 mgm .. 30	10	0ea	..	..	500	31	8ea	..					
100	31	8ea	..	..	500	151	2ea	..					
Prednisone (1306 WCL)														
tablets 1 mgm .. 30	2	8ea	..	..	100	9	0ea	..					
500	36	0ea	..	..	500	36	0ea	..					
5 mgm .. 30	11	0ea	..	..	500	31	8ea	..					
100	31	8ea	..	..	500	151	2ea	..					
Prednisone (147 Boots)														
tablets 1 mgm .. 30	2	8ea	..	..	100	9	0ea	..					
500	36	0ea	..	..	500	36	0ea	..					
5 mgm .. 30	11	0ea	..	..	500	31	8ea	..					
100	32	6ea	..	..	500	155	0ea	..					
Prednisone (938 PD)														
tablets 1 mgm .. 30	2	8ea	..	..	100	108	0	..					
500	36	0ea	..	..	500	432	0	..					
5 mgm .. 30	11	0ea	..	..	500	31	8ea	..					
100	31	8ea	..	..	500	155	0ea	..					
Prednisone (969 Pfizer)														
tablets 1 mgm .. 20	42	0	10	6	5	6								
500	28	0ea	7	0ea	44	3½								
5 mgm .. 30	11	0ea	..	..	500	36	0ea	..					
100	32	6ea	..	..	500	36	0ea	..					
500	155	0ea	..	..	500	31	8ea	..					
Predsol (518 Glaxo)														
eye-ear drops .. 10 mils	12	6ea	..	..	12	6							
Predsol-N (518 Glaxo)														
eye-ear drops .. 10 mils	4	9ea	..	..	8	4							
lotion 0.1%	10 mils	13	3	..	17	8								
0.25%	20 mils	5	0ea	..	6	8								
0.5%	20 mils	8	9ea	..	11	8								
0.25%	5 gm	3	0ea	..	4	0								
0.5%	15 gm	7	3ea	..	9	8								
0.5%	5 gm	4	9ea	..	6	4								
0.5%	15 gm	12	3ea	..	16	4								
Preludin (969 Pfizer)														
Tablonget 50 mgm .. 100	30	0ea	..	..	45	0							
Priatan (708 Knoll)														

Delete	Tabloid (208 BW) benzyl-penicillin 10,000 IU (hypodermic) No. 172	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delete	Tabloid (208 BW) soda mints	..	100	..	..	..	..
Delete	Tabloid (208 BW) quinine bisulphate gr. 2 r/e	..	100	..	..	..	..
A	Tan-Glo (312 AC)						
	suntan creme	30 gm	11	6	5	9	2 6
R	Taumastham (1301 WM)						
	tablets	..	60	73	0	..	p1
			250	234	0	..	p1
	Terpacol (195 Brook Parker)						
	4 oz	..	3	4ea			
	8 oz	..	5	10ea			
	Tersavid (1074 Roche)						
	tablets 50 mgm	..	50	7	4ea	1	10ea 12 10
Delete	Tetride (859 Moore) tablets	16	..	..	..	..	..
		50	..	..	..	..	..
	dp 500	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tetritol (436 Evans)						
	250 mils	..	6	8ea	1	8ea	11 8
	Thawpit (1221 Thawpit)						
	with cleaning pad	..	22	6	..	..	2 6
	The Camellia (462 Field)						
	talcum	..	..	..	..	..	2 10
	perfume stick	..	..	..	..	..	3 9
	bathcubes	..	6	..	..	..	3 0
	soap	..	3	..	..	..	3 6
	Theodrox (1061 Riker)						
	tablets	..	25	32	0	8	0
		100	80	0	..	..	..
		1000	600	0	..	..	..
	with phenobarbitone	..	25	36	0	9	0
		100	84	0	..	..	..
		1000	628	0	..	..	..
	Therapas (1154 S&N) code correction						
	Three Flasks (1232 T&R)						
	children's cherry cough						
	syrup	2½ oz	12	4	3	1	2 0
	Thrombotest (436 Evans)						
	ampoules, small pack	..	45	0ea	..	..	..
	large	..	150	0ea	..	..	..
* Tokalon (1240 Tokalon)							
	hand cream	..	..	8	1	4	0½ 1 3
	Tonitvan (830 Medo)						
	capsules	..	1000	60	0ea	..	90 0
	Trescat (814 M&B)						
	tablets 250 mgm	..	250	210	0ea	52	6ea 367 6
	Triominic (1303 Wander)						
	tablets	..	50	101	8	25	5 14 10
		250	36	5ea	9	1ea	63 8
	Trust (671 Jeyes) toilet roll			..	..	..	1 4
	Tumeson (614 Hoechst)						
	(distributors 621 Horlicks)						
	ointment	..	5 gm	40	0	9	9
			20 gm	128	0	31	2
	Tussin (195 Brook Parker)						
	4 oz	..	2	1ea			
	8 oz	..	3	3ea			
	Ultima (1052 Revlon)						
	1 oz	..	..	..	..	..	14 6
	2 oz	..	..	..	..	..	52 6
	4 oz	..	..	..	..	..	84 0
	Ultracorten (262 CIBA)						
	tablets 1 mgm	..	25	34	0	..	..
		100	108	0	..	..	4 3 TS
		500	36	0ea	..	..	54 0 TS
	5 mgm	..	25	110	0	..	13 9 TS
		100	32	6ea	..	..	48 9 TS
		500	155	0ea	..	..	232 6 TS
	Ultracorten H (262 CIBA)						
	tablets 1 mgm	..	25	34	0	..	..
		100	108	0	..	..	13 6 TS
		500	36	0ea	..	..	54 0 TS
	5 mgm	..	25	110	0	..	13 9 TS
		100	32	6ea	..	..	48 9 TS
		500	155	0ea	..	..	232 6 TS
	Unic (581 Haynor)						
	battery shaver	..	36	3ea	8	10ea	58 10
	Vaccination Pads (1295 Wade)	3	8	..	..	..	5½
	Valet (365 Demuth)						
	(distributors 261 Christy)						
	dry cleaner	..	..	..	..	..
	Valgraine (378 DCBL)						
	tablets	..	12	55	0	..	2 6
		100	33	9ea	..	..	6 10½ sl
	Valloid (208 BW)						
	tablets 50 mgm	..	100	180	0	..	20 0
	Valtorin (969 Pfizer) tablets	6	..	16	0	4	0
		12	..	30	0	7	6
		dp 100	..	15	0ea	3	9ea 26 3
		dp 300	..	40	0ea	10	0ea 70 0
	Vandid (1061 Riker) ampoules						
	5%	..	2 mils	6	13	0ea	..
			5 mils	6	18	0ea	..
	Vapules (1367 R&B)						
	dp 12×10	..	12	0ea	..	..	..
	Variban (339 CG)						
	elastic adhesive bandage						
	BPC/NHS	2 in×3 yd	..	40	9	..	4 9
		2½ in×3 yd	..	49	9	..	5 10
		3 in×3 yd	..	58	9	..	6 10½
		4 in×3 yd	..	76	9	..	9 0
	NHS	2 in×3 yd	..	38	6	..	4 9
		2½ in×3 yd	..	47	9	..	5 10
		3 in×3 yd	..	56	9	..	6 10½
		4 in×3 yd	..	74	9	..	9 0
	Varicose (733 Lastonet) cream						
	16 gm	..	16	6	5	6	2 9

* Vasogen (720 Lactogol)							
silicone .	50 gm	46	3	11	7	6	6
Vecortenol (262 CIBA)							
4 mils	15	8	..	..	..	23	6
10 mils	35	4	..	..	..	53	0
Velvet's (1389 Vclvet)							
soft tissues							
“Four-in-one” pack	..	..	..	..	..	2	0
Veriloid (1061 Riker)							
tablets, 1 mgm	.. 100	160	0	..	..	20	0
	500	720	0	..	..	90	0
2 mgm	.. 100	304	0	..	..	38	0
	500	1368	0	..	..	171	0
ampoules intravenous,							
0.4 mgm/5 mils	.. 6	200	0	..	..	25	0
intramuscular,							
1 mgm/2 mils	.. 6	184	0	..	..	23	0
Veriloid VP (1061 Riker)							
tablets ..	.. 100	312	0	..	..	39	0
	500	1408	0	..	..	176	0
Versenate (1061 Riker)							
Versitol (108 Bell)							
4 oz	54	0	..	..	..	6	0
16 oz	13	6ea				18	0
Vetidrex (262 CIBA)							
vial 10 mils ..	.. 1	13	2ea			19	9 VSO
	5	63	0ea			94	6 VSO
Viomycin P (378 TDC)							
1.0 gm ..	.. 5	65	5ea				
Vita-E (127 Bioglan)							
gels 400 i.u. ..	.. 100	136	8ca			205	0
	500	650	0ea			975	0
800 i.u. ..	100	260	0ea			390	0
succinate tablets 50 i.u.	1000	146	Sea			220	0
200 i.u. 1000		520	0ea			780	0
ointment, 30 i.u. per gm/16oz		66	Sea			100	0
Vita-Glow (299 CV)							
..	78	0	..			9	9
Vitorange (549 Guest) tablets							
10 0 ..	..	..	..			1	3
	20	0	..			2	6
Viules (147 Boots)							
Hydrocortistab							
25 mgm/1 mil ..	6	8	3ea			11	0 TS
50 mgm/2 mils ..	6	16	0ea			22	0 TS
morphine sulphate gr $\frac{1}{2}$ mill 6		42	0	..	..	5	381,DD
Vivomin (324 Crookes)	12 oz	76	6	..	..	8	6
Warm Glow (278 Cole)							
electric blankets							
“Juno” ..	50 \times 30 in	43	1ea	10	5ea	67	11
“Sylvia” ..	60 \times 33 in	56	3ea	13	7ea	88	7
“Diana” ..	60 \times 51 in	76	10ea	18	6ea	121	0
“Sherbourne” ..	60 \times 31 in	71	3ea	17	2ea	112	2
“Dorchester” ..	60 \times 51 in	99	4ea	23	11ea	156	5
“Vigilux” singl	65 \times 36 in	127	6ea	30	9ea	200	9
double	72 \times 58 in	187	6ea	45	2ea	295	2
twin	72 \times 58 in	210	0ea	57	7ea	330	7
Wellcome (208 BW)							
diphtheria prophylactic							
D.T.P.P. ..	1 cc	3					
	10 cc						
Wellcome (208 BW) blackleg							
antiserum (vet) ..	10 mils						
Wincarnis (279 Coleman)							
wine gold label ..		74	6	..	..	8	0
		140	0	..	..	15	0
Woodwards (1346 Woodward)							
gripe water ..	..	17	8	4	3	2	3
Wright's (1351 WLU)							
insect killer aerosol ..		34	9	..	..	4	0
air sweetener aerosol ..		34	9	..	..	4	0
moth proofer aerosol ..		34	9	..	..	4	0
wasp killer ..		10	3	..	..	1	7
Xylocaine (394 Duncan)							
viscous ..	150 mils	100	0	..	..	12	6
* Yardley (1355 Yardley)							
Florentine lipstick case		45	0	22	6	7	6
Zoflora (1232 T&R) aerosol		31	6	3	9

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 (1028 Rapitol) = RAPIDOL LTD., Inecto House, 27 Dover Street, W.1.
 (1123 Secto) = SECTO LTD., Shaw Street, Blackburn, Lancs.
 (1223 T&C) = THOMPSON & CAPPER LTD., Speke Hall Road, Liverpool, 24. Hunts Cross 1321.
 (1242 Toni) = TONI COSMETICS, Harlequin Avenue, Brentford, Middlesex. Isleworth 4343.
 (1272 VB&G) = V. B. & G. PRODUCTS, 16 Queen Street, Leicester. Leicester 59413.
 (1277 Vick) = VICK INTERNATIONAL LTD., 10 New Burlington Street, London, W.1. Regent 6642.
 (1278 Veritas) = VERITAS DRUG CO., LTD., 223 Kensington High Street, London, W.8.
 (1306 WCL) = WARD CASSON LTD., 146 Holborn, London, E.C.1. Chancery 9664.
 (1307 Waterhouse) = J. WATERHOUSE & CO., LTD., Church Street, Old Square, Ashton-under-Lyne. Ashton 3693.
 (1388 Durazone) = DURAZONE (SALES), LTD., Lovers Walk, Ballards Lane, London, N.3.
 (1389 Velvet) = VELVET CREPE PAPER CO., LTD., Alperton, Middlesex.
 (1390 SFA) = SAFETY FIRST AID CO., LTD., 12 Duke Street, London, S.W.1.
 (1391 CHB) = CHB SUPPLIES, Market Chambers, Market Place, Blackheath, Birmingham.
 (1392 TT) = TEDSON THORNLEY & CO., LTD., Rochdale, Lancs.
 (1393 Hazlewood) = HAZLEWOOD & SONS, LTD., Factory Lane, Derby Road, Widnes, Lancs.
 (1395 Purser) = PURSER'S LONDON (HOLBORN) LTD., 12 Fulwood Place, W.C.1.
 (1396 Plantoids) = PLANTOIDS LTD., 153 Masons Hill, Bromley, Kent.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND

Monthly meeting of Council

(Concluded from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, May 21, p. 604)

The registrar reported that Mr. Denis Costello had written enclosing a cheque for £464, proceeds of the Benevolent Fund dance. Seconding a vote of thanks to the promoters (proposed by the president), MR. M. COSTELLO (treasurer) said the Council owed a lot to the promoters of the dance. They were also greatly indebted to the Cork, Limerick, Donegal and West of Ireland bodies for having organised dances on behalf of the Fund, to local associations and to individuals who had contributed. It was "marvellous" to find that they had reached the position where the income from those various sources almost equalled the outgoings for the year, and they were now almost in the position of being able to add the interest received from investments each year to the Capital Fund already built up.

A letter was read from Mr. D. W. P. Boyd (organising secretary, Post-graduate Study Group) stating that at a recent meeting of the executive committee it was agreed that the designation "group" was a misnomer because candidates for instruction were drawn from all the Society's licentiates, in addition to those from other countries. No membership fee was demanded other than the fee for any particular course. In the circumstances the committee considered that the body should be called the Post-graduate Education Committee and sought the Council's permission to alter the title accordingly. The Council agreed to that course and also agreed that the Committee, which organised last year's Irish Pharmacy Week, should be invited to continue until later in the year when the question of forming a new Committee would be dealt with.

L.A.H. certificates having been submitted the following were granted registration as pharmaceutical chemists:—Drs. Anne Quillanan, Ballinasloe, co. Galway; Samuel P. W. Nabney, Omagh, co. Tyrone; and Charles McMahon, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.

The following changes of address were noted:—Mrs. Eileen Cronin, L.P.S.I., to "Avila," Rossa Avenue, Bishoptown, Cork; Thomas Fahey, L.P.S.I., to Loughrea, co. Galway; Patrick Murphy, L.P.S.I., to Bodal, Gowran, co. Kilkenny; John F. O'Connor, M.P.S.I., to 8 Gledswood Park, Clonske, Dublin; Patrick Ryan, R.D., to Strand View, Doneraile Place, Tramore. It was agreed that the licence certificates of Miss Nora Finn and Messrs. Patrick O'Neill and Patrick J. Reilly, should be signed and sealed.

The following were elected to membership:—Mrs. Margaret Quinn, Miss Aine O'Reilly, Messrs. Mervyn Maxwell, Donal Quill and Mrs. C. P. O'Neill (associate).

It was agreed that the following should be nominated for membership:—Messrs. T. Fahey, Loughrea, co. Galway; M. Power, "Powerscourt," Ennis Road, Limerick; Mrs. Eileen T. Cronin, "Avila," Rossa Avenue, Bishoptown, co. Cork; Miss Ita Moriarity, 1 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin.

Mrs. Eileen Cronin, Ph.C. (née Murphy), Cork, was granted a change of name in the register, a marriage certificate having been submitted.

The Council agreed to receive a deputation from the Irish Pharmaceutical Students' Association to discuss a number of matters affecting members of the Association.

In his monthly report, the Society's chief inspector (Mr. P. O'Briain) said that pharmacists throughout the country reported that they were experiencing considerable difficulty in getting locums to do summer holiday duty this year. THE PRESIDENT said that it was with regret he had to announce that Mr. O'Briain would be resigning his position as chief inspector of the Society, with effect from May 23. Expressing his appreciation of the service, rendered by Mr. O'Briain, the President said they were sorry to be losing him and on behalf of the Council he wished him every success in his new appointment.

MR. COSTELLO said that Mr. O'Briain gave the Society good service. He handled his task with great diplomacy and firmness and the Council had never heard anything from any source concerning him but the highest of praise. He was an ideal liaison officer. He joined with the president in expressing their regret at his departure.

On the motion of THE PRESIDENT, a vote of sympathy was passed with Mrs. Costello, Galway, on the death of her husband, a former president of the Society. MR. CREMEN associated himself with the vote.

Present were:—Messrs. M. Costello, K. Banks, M. F. Broderick, M. L. Cashman, C. J. Cremen, V. G. McElwee, C. C. O'Neill, J. J. O'Regan, T. B. O'Sullivan, M. Power, F. J. Robinson, R. J. Semple and R. J. Power. Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. J. Gleeson, T. R. Miller, D. J. Kennelly, F. Loughman, and P. A. Brady.

At a meeting of the Benevolent Fund which followed, grants totalling £74 were passed for payment.

WORLD TRADE

Japanese Import Liberalisation Policy.—Official steps had been taken to expand the sphere of Japan's liberalised imports to 41 per cent. of total imports by September, with further expansion to follow.

Compromise Solution to Hallstein Plan.—The Ministerial Council of the six-nation European Common Market has announced agreement on an amended version of the Hallstein plan to speed up economic integration of the six. At the same time they expressed readiness for negotiations with the Outer Seven and other countries. Principal point in the announcement, issued after a three-day meeting, was a decision to begin levelling out the market's external tariffs "at the latest on December 31, 1960." That is twelve months ahead of the original timetable but it represents a watering down of the first Hallstein plan, which provided for the installation of the Common Market external tariff as early as July 1.

Foreign Capital Investment in Chile.—New terms for the investment of foreign capital in Chile are now in force. Under a decree passed recently, capital of foreign concerns, or of those established by them in Chile, can enter the country either as foreign currency or properly qualified credits, or in the form of machinery or equipment considered necessary to help productivity and the national economy. The decree stipulates that all imports of new machinery for the establishment of industries not already existing in the country, and which consume at least 80 per cent. domestic raw material, can be freed from customs duty and all other customs expenses and taxes such as consular fees. The same privileges can be granted to industries exclusively devoted to the production of export goods. Similar privileges will also be enjoyed by industries forced to sell part of their output in the country to comply with legal terms or to cover national requirements in an emergency. The decree adds that if any imported goods are removed from the country, all the relevant duties and taxes must first be paid, unless the authorities grant exemption.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," May 4
For chemical preparations for medical use as a substitute for salt in low salt diets (5)

SELORA, 802,352, by Bayer Products, Ltd., Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.

For hypodermic syringes and hypodermic needles (10)

Device with word HYPO, 793,297, by Hypo Surgical Supply Corporation, New York, U.S.A.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," May 11

For all goods (3)
PIPPONS, 794,245, by D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., London, W.1.

For soap and detergents (3)

SAVOSEC, 796,267, by S. & D. (Estd. 1783) Chemical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Yeadon, Yorks.

For perfumed soap, perfumery, cosmetics, hair lotions and dentifrices (3)

Device with words EAU DE COLOGNE GLA-MOUR BOURJOIS, 795,592, by Bourjois, Ltd., Croydon, Surrey.

For perfumes, toilet preparations (not medicated), cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles (not included in other classes), sachets for use in waving the hair, soaps and essential oils for toilet purposes (3)
SAFARI, 797,565, by County Laboratories, Ltd., Stanmore, Middlesex.

For detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes) (3)

TIG, 799,336, by Diversey (U.K.), Ltd., London, W.1.

For detergents (3)

EGSAN, 799,671, by Delsanex, Ltd., Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.

For tonic medicines (5)

ESKAY, 773,867, by Smith Kline & French Laboratories, London, S.E.5.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

AGILIN, 791,290, by Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., Morris Plains, New Jersey, U.S.A. **OCTRANE**, 799,821, by Ward, Blenkinsop & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of indigestion and of diseases of the gall-bladder, the liver and the pancreas, and for the treatment of patients after cholecystectomy and pancreatectomy (5)

CHOLECYSMON, 791,302, by Südmedica, G.m.b.H., Munich, Germany.

For antibiotic preparations and substances (5)

SUPROMYCIN, B792,964, by Beecham Research Laboratories, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances, medical and surgical plasters, materials prepared for bandaging and dental materials (5)

Device with letters FBA, 793,348, by Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany.

For medicinal preparations in tablet form (5)

HYDRATENE, B794,272, by Priory Laboratories, Ltd., West Drayton, Middlesex.

For all goods (5)

RAUDAFOR, 794,656, **RADOSECUR**, 797,148, by C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim-on-Rhine, Germany. **UNISTAT**, 795,499, by Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa, U.S.A. **PETTOPHEN**, 796,660, **PETTOPIP**, 798,498, by Thomas Pettifer & Co., Ltd., Eydon, Rugby, Warwicks. **INFAVITA**, 798,449, by Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, New Jersey, U.S.A. **CONOTRANE**, 799,292, by Ward, Blenkinsop & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.1. **ETHIDIUM**, 799,393, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham. **ASTIBAN**, 800,355, by Roche Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts. **ACTICORT**, 800,969, by Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

For chemical substances prepared for use in medicine (5)

HI-LA, 796,432, by Powell & Scholefield, Ltd., Liverpool.

For pharmaceutical preparations for human and veterinary use for treating diseases caused by fluke (5)

PETTOFLUKE, 796,659, by Thomas Pettifer & Co., Ltd., Eydon, Rugby Warwicks.

For pharmaceutical preparations for use in the treatment of the mouth (5)

DENTONES, 797,566, by Meggeson & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.16.

For disinfectants (5)

STARPAK, 799,366, by Sundrops, Ltd., Linthwaite, Huddersfield, Yorks.

For insecticides, fungicides and preparations for killing rodents, weeds and for destroying vermin (5)

MURVIN, 799,494, by Murphy Chemical Co., Ltd., Wheathampstead, Herts.

For preparations for protecting and preserving plants; insecticides, fungicides and vermin-destroying preparations, weed-killing preparations, moth-repelling and destroying preparations, insect-repelling preparations for human and veterinary use, and disinfectants (5)

GUESAMIL, 799,638, by J. R. Geigy, S.A. (J. R. Geigy, A.G.), Basle, Switzerland.

For antibiotic preparations (5)

MYLIMYCIN, 799,783, by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex.

For insecticides, fungicides and preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

MURPHIODAN, 800,160, by Murphy Chemical Co., Ltd., Wheathampstead, Herts.

For medicated confectionery (5)

FONDOMES, 800,323, by Fryer & Co. (Nelson), Ltd., Nelson, Lancs.

For photographic and cinematographic cameras; projection apparatus (photographic and cinematographic); lens holders, filter holders and lens hoods, all being for use with photographic and cinematographic cameras; and flashguns for photographic purposes (9)

FIGARO, 789,155, by Julius Joseph Silber, London, W.C.1.

PATENTS

(by permission, Controller, H.M. Stationery Office)

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," May 18

Cyclopentanophenanthrene derivatives and process for the preparation thereof. Syntex, S.A. 841,149.

Derivatives of piperidine carboxylic acids and process for preparing same. Lakeside Laboratories, Inc. 840,824.

Process for the production of acylated derivative of 19-nor-testosterone. Laboratoires Français de Chimiothérapie. 841,167.

Preparation of a stable orally administrable polio-myelin vaccine. American Cyanamid Co. 841,009.

Insulin preparations. Novo Terapeutisk Laboratorium A/S. 840,870.

Ethers of vitamin A alcohol. Eastman Kodak Co. 840,955.

Production of oleandomycin by fermentation. C. Pfizer & Co., Inc. 840,829.

Antibiotic designated compound number 58. C. Pfizer & Co., Inc. 841,495.

Steroids and the manufacture thereof. Upjohn Co. 841,241, 841,242 and 8481,243.

6-methyl steroid compounds. British Drug Houses, Ltd. 841,003.

19-nor-steroid compounds and process for the preparation thereof. Organon Laboratories, Ltd. 841,411.

Steroid compounds. Laboratoires Français de Chimiothérapie. 841,356.

Steroids. Organon Laboratories, Ltd. 840,957.

Unsaturated carbamato ethers and thioethers, polymers thereof and methods of making them. Rohm & Haas Co. 840,891.

Naphthyl esters of N-alkyl-substituted carboxylic acids and insecticidal compositions containing same. Union Carbide Corporation, formerly Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. 841,141.

Compositions for combating weeds and influencing plant growth. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 840,912.

Sterilisation solution. R. E. Pepper and E. R. Lieberman. 841,345.

Germicidal compositions. Ruson Laboratories, Inc. 840,879.

Apparatus for curative or cosmetic purposes.

Elektro-Praga Hlinsko and F. Hrubes. 841,147. British patent specifications are obtainable (price 3s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Thursday, June 2

CHEMICAL SOCIETY, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1, at 7.30 p.m. Professor M. Heidelberger on "Chemical Constitution and Immunological Specificity."

LONDON SECTION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, Brewing Industry Research Foundation, Nut-hill, Redhill, Surrey, at 2.15 p.m. Visit.

LONDON UNIVERSITY, Guy's Hospital medical school, St. Thomas' Street, London, S.E.1, at 5.30 p.m. Professor C. Liébecq (Université de Liège) on "Biochemical Aspects of Glucose Utilisation in Muscle Tissue."

MICROBIOLOGY GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, Central Veterinary Laboratory, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey, at 2 p.m. Visit.

NOTTINGHAM BRANCH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS, "Tobys," Friar Lane, Nottingham, at 2.30 p.m. Visit to Birdsgrove House.

TELEVISION

Figures in the columns represent number of appearances of the product during the week.

	June 5-11	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales	South	N.E.	Anglia	Ulster
Airwick	...	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	3	2
Alka-Seltzer	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Anadin	...	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	—
Andrews liver salt	...	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—
Askit	...	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	7	—
Beecham's pills	...	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Benbow's dog mixture	...	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Bodymist	...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coldrex	...	3	3	2	1	—	2	1	3	—
Cuticura	...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dixie products	...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Euthymol	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Evan Williams medicated shampoo	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Fashion Style	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Germolene	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halex	...	2	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
Hemotabs	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immac	...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ingram shaving cream	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson Baby Suds	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Klik	...	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—
Kodak	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—
Kruschen	...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kwells	...	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	4
Loxene hair cream	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	3	2	—
Loxene shampoo	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	3	—
Macleans tooth-paste	3	2	3	3	3	2	1	3	—	—
Marigold baby pants	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Max Factor	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Milk of Magnesia	...	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	—
tablets	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Monastery herbs	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Okasa tablets	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pal-Injectomatic	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Phyllosan	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Radox	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ramer sponges	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Remington shavers	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rinstead pastilles	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	1	1	2
Rivella	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robinade	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robinson's lemon barley water	...	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	3
Saxin	...	4	4	4	4	—	4	4	4	4
Sek	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Setlers	...	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Silvikrin hair cream	10	—	—	2	1	4	2	3	3	—
Sparkleen	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Tru-gel	...	2	3	3	3	—	—	4	3	—
Winspray products	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Yeast-vite	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Zoflora	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



APPEALING TO WOMEN : A new display unit for Spontex toilet sponges "designed particularly to appeal to women." The display features three of the most popular sponges—bath, hand basin and baby—grouped together. The price of each sponge is shown individually, and printing throughout is in three colours (pale green, deep pink and rich purple). The display is being distributed by the company's representatives and is also available direct from Spontex, Ltd., 40 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PRESS ADVERTISING

CANNON RUBBER MANUFACTURERS, LTD., Ashley Road, London, N.17: Modern anti-colic teats, In the Press and women's magazines.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., pharmaceuticals division, Fulshaw Hall, Wilmslow, Cheshire: Flypel, In *Daily Mirror*, *Daily Mail*, *News Chronicle*, *Radio Times*, *Angling Times*, *Bowls News*, *Field*, *Golf Illustrated*, *The Guide*, *Horse & Hounds*, *The Scout*, *Camping & Outdoor Life*, *Caravan*, *Go*.

PEPSODENT, LTD., 449 London Road, Isleworth, Middlesex: Harmony, In *Woman*, *Woman's Own*, *Woman's Realm*, *To-Day*, *Woman & Beauty*, *True Story*, *Photoplay*, *True Romances*, *Woman's Story*, *Daily Mirror*, *Daily Express*, *Woman's Mirror*, *Twink*, In *Daily Mirror*, *Woman's Own*, *Woman*, *Woman's Realm*, *Roxy*, *Marilyn* and *Valentine*.



LIPSTICK DISPLAY UNIT: The unit illustrated has been produced by Max Factor, Hollywood and London (Sales), Ltd., has a base of natural coloured wood. It contains the full range of Hi-fi and Iridescent Magic lipsticks which are covered with dust-proof transparent plastic. Testers are at the top of the unit and stock can be placed inside at the back.



FOR DISPLAYING SHAVERS: Morphy-Richards, Ltd., 50 Conduit Street, London, W.1, are distributing through wholesalers the electric shaver showroom shown. It is for counter and window display. The price is prominently featured and the luxury features stressed. To give the showroom a three-dimensional effect the face and shaver illustration hinge forward.



PRINT OFFER : Free for customers buying Fields talcum powder or perfume stick is the full-colour reproduction illustrated above of a camellia painting specially commissioned from the painter Paul Jones. Makers are J. C. & J. Field, Ltd., 52 Peru Street, Adelphi, Salford.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

INFLAMMATION, Biochemical mechanisms in. *B.M.J.*, May 21.

GLUCAGON, Response to by subjects with hyperinsulinism. *B.M.J.*, May 21.

PREGNANETRIOL, Excretion of. *B.M.J.*, May 21.

ANESTHESIA, Administration of drugs before. *B.M.J.*, May 21.

AUTOMATION, Some moral and technical consequences of. *Science*, May 6.

INSECTICIDES and ACARICIDES, Identification of, by comparative bioassay. *Science*, May 6.

EPINEPHRINE (adrenaline) metabolism in man. *Science*, May 6.

ABO BLOOD GROUPS, World distribution of. *Nature*, May 21.

INFECTIVE DISEASES, Factors and causes of. *Nature*, May 21.

PENICILLIN, Resistance of gonococcus strains to. *Nature*, May 21.

TUMOUR INJECTION, Development of resistance to in mice. *Nature*, May 21.

ANTHELMINTICS used for treating lungworms. A new method for critically evaluating. *Veterinary Record*, May 21.

CHEMISTRY of triphenylmethane-type mothproofing agents. *J. appl. Chem.*, May 10.

RHEOLOGICALLY acceptable waxes from wool-grease. *J. appl. Chem.*, May 10.

EFFECTS of *p*-Di-(2-chloroethyl)-aminophenylalanine on malignant tumours. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, May 7.

PRACTICAL use of hypoglycemic agents. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, May 7.

TOPICAL drying agents for acne. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, May 7.

MONONUCLEOSIS treated with chloroquine phosphate. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, May 7.

PLANT biochemistry advances in relation to cell structure. *J. roy. Inst. Chem.*, May 1960.

NEW antiviral chemotherapeutic agent active against smallpox infection. *Lancet*, May 21.

PREVENTION of tetanus. *Lancet*, May 21.

DICHLOROPHENAMINE for respiratory insufficiency. *Lancet*, May 21.

ALKALOIDS from ergot-infected bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum* Rich). *Indian J. Pharm.*, April 1960.

SYNTHESIS of biguanides as potential hypoglycemic agents. Part II. *Indian J. Pharm.*, April 1960.

ESTIMATION of the total alkaloids of *Withania somnifera* Dunal. *Indian J. Pharm.*, April 1960.

BIOCHEMICAL mechanisms in inflammation. *Brit. med. J.*, June 15-24.

NEW fungicide active against *Botrytis* spp. *Chem. & Ind.*, May 21.

